

REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 49, RANGE 1, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

This township is easily reached, the town of Lloydminster being just a half-mile north of its northeast corner. The interprovincial highway between Saskatoon and Edmonton passes along the north boundary and a main market road to Lloydminster along the east boundary. From these main roads many local roads branching off make all lands easily accessible.

TOWN AND VILLAGE

Lloydminster, situated on the line of the Canadian National Railways between Winnipeg and Edmonton, via Saskatoon and North Battleford, has a population of about 900 and is unique in that it lies partly in each of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. It is an important business and marketing centre for a large surrounding district extending many miles to north and south and all lines of business are represented including adequate professional services. There are five elevators here with a total capacity of 140,000 bushels and one flour mill. The Canadian Pacific Railway has started construction on a branch line from Lloydminster to Edmonton. When this line is completed it will make Lloydminster an important railway point.

At Blackfoot, seven miles west of Lloydminster, there are two elevators, two stores, a station and a post office. The people living in the west part of the township find it a convenient shipping point.

SURFACE

The surface of this township is about evenly divided between undulating, gently rolling and rolling. There are no extreme differences of elevation. The highest summits are slightly over 2,200 feet above sea level and the lowest slightly under 2,100 feet. The northeast half of the township has a general fall towards the northeast amounting in four miles to 70 or 80 feet.

SURFACE COVERING

Approximately one-quarter of the land is now under cultivation. The uncultivated lands of the south half of the township are largely prairie, about one-fifth being covered with small and large bluffs of young poplar and willow. The uncultivated lands of the north half of the township have much more bush, only about one-half being prairie.

DRAINAGE AND WATER

There are no well-defined drainage courses to take care of the surplus water, which drains into the lower areas forming numerous small and large sloughs and two small lakes, June, 1924.

one of which is in sections 17, 18 and 19 and the other in section 9. Good water for domestic purposes is obtained from wells most of which are from 50 to 100 feet deep.

The soil of this township is rich in organic matter. Alternate areas of black loam and black fine sandy loam predominate, each having a clay loam or clay subsurface soil. The top soil ranges in depth from 4 to 10 inches. The land is generally free from stones though in the southerly tier of sections there are scattered stony ridges.

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this locality was begun in 1903 and at present about five-sixths of the land is occupied. The uncultivated parts of these occupied lands are intensively used for pasture. The settlers are all English-speaking and are of Canadian, English, or American origin.

CROPS AND STOCK

Wheat and oats are grown for grain and oat greenfeed for fodder. Mixed farming is engaged in by nearly all the settlers. Cattle, horses and hogs are the kinds of stock raised. Dairying has been found very profitable and is carried on extensively.

HAY AND WINTER FEED

Considerable wild hav is secured from the numerous slough areas which frequently dry up and produce good hay. A limited amount is also obtained from upland prairie. Hay is supplemented by oat greenfeed and straw for winter feed for stock.

FUEL

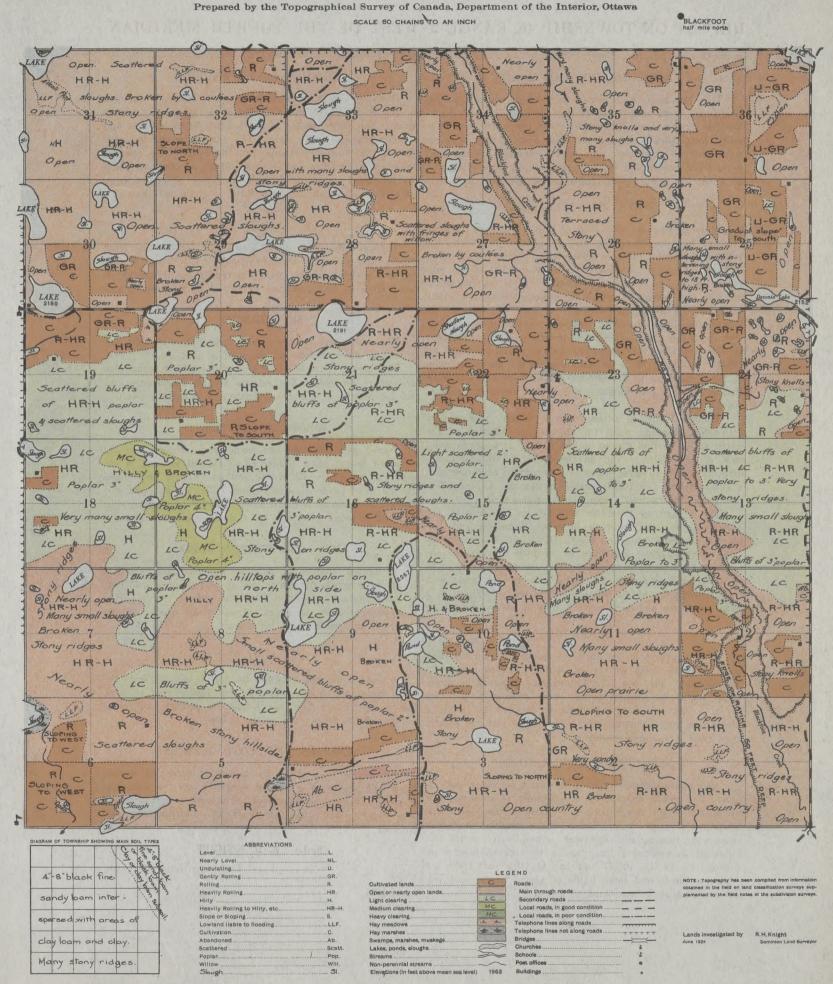
A considerable quantity of wood for fuel is procured from the poplar bluffs within the township. Lignite coal, which is shipped in from Edmonton, is obtainable at Lloydminster and costs from \$6 to \$8 per ton.

SCHOOLS AND POST OFFICES

There are good educational institutions at Lloydminster and a rural school is located on the north boundary of section 8. Most of the farmers get their mail at Lloydminster. A few in the northwest part of the township have Blackfoot as their post office. Both points have a daily mail service both east and west.

> (Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

Map of Township 49, Range 2, West of the Fourth Meridian



REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 49, RANGE 2, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

This township is accessible from three railway points, Lloydminster six miles east of the northeast corner, Black- 34, 27, 26, 23, 13, 12 and 1, is the most important drainage foot in section 1 of the township to the north and Kit-outlet. The valley varies in depth from 50 to 150 feet and scoty, four miles north and one mile west of the northwest is about one-half mile wide. The surplus water on other corner of the township. An interprovincial highway con-parts of the township drains into the lower areas forming nects these points and from it many local roads branching numerous small lakes and sloughs. Many of these are alka-

TOWN AND VILLAGES

Lloydminster on the line of the Canadian National railways between Winnipeg and Edmonton via Saskatoon and North Battleford, is a town with a population of about four to eight inches in depth over clay or clay loam. Within 900, and is unique, in that it is partly in each of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. It is an important business and marketing centre for a district extending many miles to the north and south. All lines of business are represented here, including adequate professional services, and there are good educational institutions. The shipping facilities include five elevators with a total capacity of 140,000 bushels. There is one flour mill. On completion of the Edmonton to Lloydminster branch of the Canadian for pasture purposes. The settlers are all English-speaking Pacific railway, Lloydminster will be an important railway

Though Blackfoot is not even a village it is a very convenient shipping point for an extensive district to the north and a limited district to the south. It is seven miles west of Lloydminster and on the same line of the Canadian National railways. There are two grain elevators with a total capacity of 70,000 bushels, a station, a post office, two general stores and a small hotel at this point.

The village of Kitscoty, situated on the line of the Canadian National railways between Winnipeg and Edmonton via Saskatoon and North Battleford, has a population of about 200. All lines of business essential to the needs of a farming community are represented here. The shipping facilities are good and there are five elevators with a total capacity of 285,000 bushels of grain. There is a daily passenger and mail service to both east and west.

SURFACE

A few sections in the northeast quarter of the township have a fairly good surface of slightly sloping or gently rolling land. The rest of the township, however, is somewhat rough, the surface being about evenly divided between rolling and heavily rolling or inclined to be hilly Elevations vary from slightly below 2,100 feet to slightly for from \$6 to \$8 per ton at the railway. over 2,400 feet above sea-level.

SURFACE COVERING

Approximately one-sixth of the land is under cultivation. This small amount of development is accounted for by reason of the rough surface of most of the land. The township is prairie, except for a belt of country about two miles wide running east and west across its full width and following in general a line passing through the centre of sections 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18. On this part there are numerous small and large bluffs of young poplar and willow covering about one-third of the area.

DRAINAGE AND WATER

Blackfoot coulee, draining southerly through sections off enter this township making most of the land accessible line but good water for domestic purposes is secured from wells, most of which are from forty to sixty feet deep.

SOIL

The predominating soil is black fine sandy loam from the area covered by this main soil type there are numerous small areas of clay and clay loam and many stony ridges.

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this locality was begun in 1904 and present seven-twelfths of the land is occupied.

The greater part of these occupied lands is being used and are mostly of Canadian, English or American origin.

CROPS AND STOCK

Wheat and oats are the main grain crops, while oat greenfeed is the chief fodder crop. Mixed farming is engaged in by nearly all of the settlers. Cattle and horses are the chief kinds of stock raised. The rolling open surface of the country is particularly adapted to stock raising. Dairying is found profitable by a number of the farmers.

HAY AND WINTER FEED

A limited amount of hay is secured from the low slough areas which frequently dry up and produce wild hay. A small amount is secured from the upland prairie. Hay is supplemented by oat greenfeed and straw which together constitute the winter feed for stock.

FUEL

A limited amount of wood for fuel is secured from the bluffs mentioned above. In addition lignite coal is used. This is shipped in from the Edmonton district and retails

SCHOOLS AND POST OFFICES

Schools are located at the northwest corner of section 19, at the southwest corner of section 6, on the west side of section 23, and at Blackfoot. The people of this township receive their mail at Blackfoot, Lloydminster and Kitscoty.

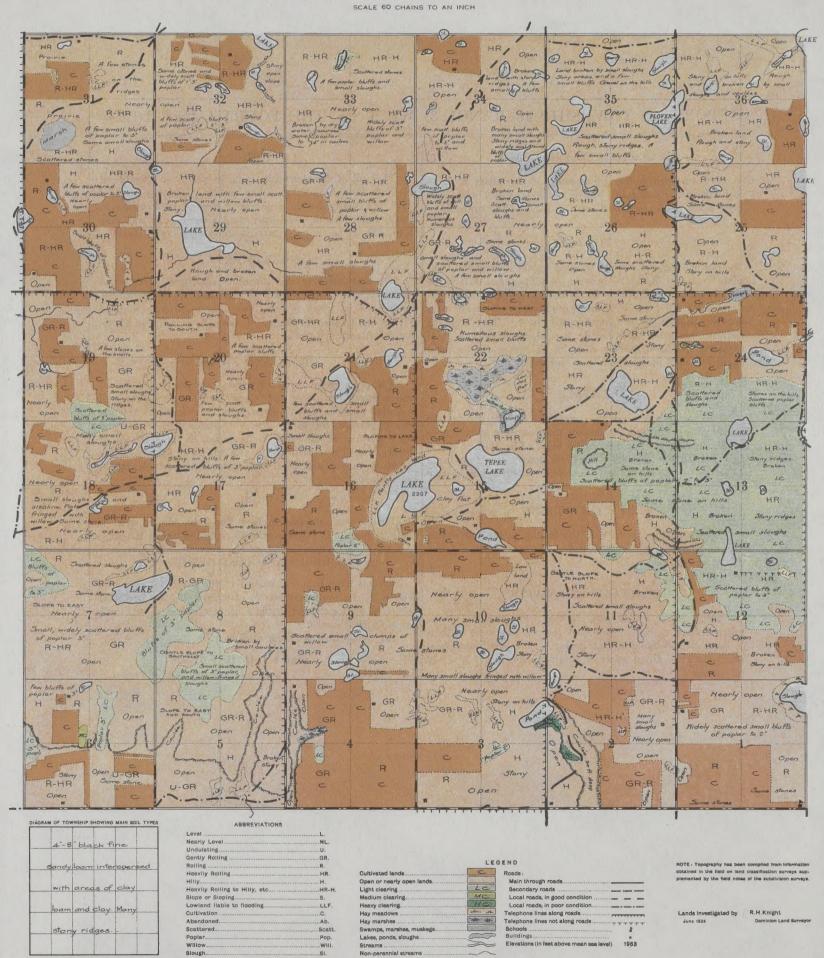
(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

Dominion Land Surveyor.

June, 1924.

Map of Township 49, Range 3, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa



REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 49, RANGE 3, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

This township is four miles south of the village of Kitscoty. Several main roads lead into the township and from these other roads branch off into all parts of the township.

VILLAGE

The village of Kitscoty, situated on the line of the Canadian National Railways between Winnipeg and Edmonton via Saskatoon and North Battleford, has a population of about 200. All lines of business essential to the needs of a farming community are represented here. The shipping facilities are good and include five elevators with a total capacity of 285,000 bushels of grain. There is a daily passenger and mail service both east and west.

SURFACE

Except for a few quarter-sections of slightly sloping and gently rolling land, the surface of this township is rolling to heavily rolling and inclined to be hilly. The average elevation is 2,250 feet above sea-level, the lowest elevation being 2,140 feet in section 35 and the highest 2,470 feet in section 7.

SURFACE COVERING

Approximately one-fifth of the land is under cultivation. The remainder is prairie, with a few scattered bluffs of young poplar and willow.

DRAINAGE AND WATER

There is no well-defined drainage. On account of the rough rolling nature of the land the surplus water gathers in low areas forming numerous small lakes and large and small sloughs. Good water is obtained from wells 30 to 70 feet deep.

SOIL

The soil of this township is fairly heavy on account of the clay subsoil being near the surface. The top soil, of black fine sandy loam, is generally from 4 to 8 inches in depth, and is interspersed with small areas of clay and clay loam. There are many scattered stony ridges and slopes.

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this township was begun in 1906 and at present about five-eighths of the land is occupied, the greater part of which is being used as private pasture. The settlers are English-speaking and most of them are of Canadian or American origin.

CROPS AND STOCK

The grain crops are chiefly wheat and oats. Oat greenfeed is grown for fodder and is supplemented with straw and a limited amount of hay, secured from the lowlands and the prairie uplands, for winter feed for stock. The horses and cattle pasture on the range lands during the greater part of the winter. The conditions in this township are favourable for stock raising and as a consequence considerable ranching is done.

FUEL

Lignite coal, shipped in from the Edmonton district is the principal fuel. It costs from \$6 to \$8 per ton at Kitscoty.

SCHOOLS AND POST OFFICE

Schools have been established in the southeast corner of section 1, the northwest corner of section 16, the northeast corner of section 24 and in the southwest corner of section 7, township 50, range 3.

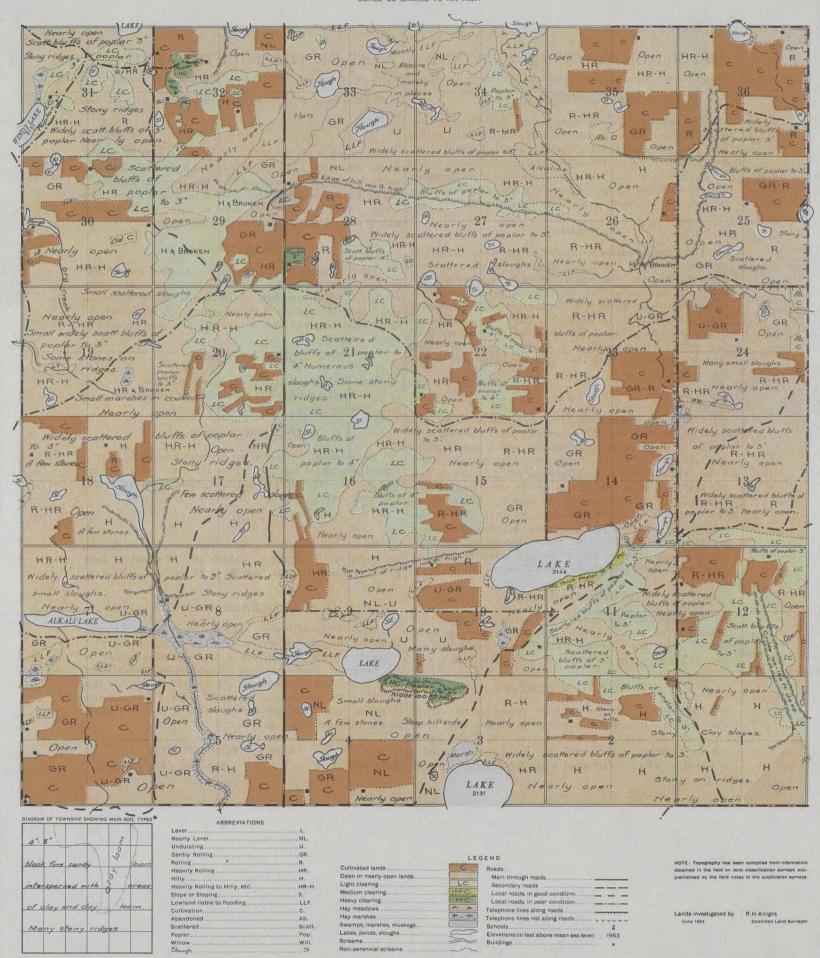
All the settlers get their mail at Kitscoty.

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

June, 1924.

Map of Township 49, Range 4, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa



REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 49, RANGE 5, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

This township is easily reached from the town of Vermilion which is five miles north and five miles west. There are many good roads within the township and nearly all parts are accessible.

TOWN

Vermilion, situated on the line of the Canadian National Railways between Edmonton and Winnipeg, via North Battleford and Saskatoon, is a divisional point and has a population of about 1,200. It is an important marketing centre for a large surrounding district and all lines of business essential to the needs of a farming community are represented here. There are also good educational facilities. The elevators located at Vermilion have a combined capacity of 110,000 bushels.

SURFACE

The greater part of the southeast quarter of the township is gently rolling and undulating, the northeast quarter and the three adjoining sections on the west are very largely rolling, and the remainder of the township is mostly heavily rolling with a few areas of gently rolling and rolling land.

SURFACE COVERING

Approximately one-sixth of the land is now under cultivation. The remainder is practically all prairie and is used for private and public grazing.

DRAINAGE AND WATER

There is a small drainage course which commences in sections 22 and 23 and runs west and south to Grizzlybear coulée in section 12 of the township to the west. Most of the surplus water drains to the low lands forming lakes and numerous sloughs. The water in the largest of these is somewhat alkaline. Good water is secured from wells, most of which are from 30 to 80 feet in depth.

SOIL

The predominating soil is black fine sandy loam to a depth of from 6 to 10 inches. There are scattered areas of clay loam and clay and many stony ridges.

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this township was begun about 1906, the year after the construction of the railway through the district. At present approximately seven-twelfths of the land is occupied, most of which is being used for private pasture. There are a few settlers of Scandinavian origin but most of them are of Canadian or American origin.

CROPS AND STOCK

Wheat and oats are the chief grain crops although limited amounts of barley and rye are grown. The wheat is marketed and the other grains are chiefly used for feed. On account of the rough surface of a considerable part of the township there is a large amount of open range and cattle and horses are raised extensively. Dairying is also successfully carried on.

HAY AND WINTER FEED

There are no extensive natural hay lands but a limited amount of wild hay is secured from the numerous sloughs and from upland prairie. Oat greenfeed and straw, however, make up most of the winter feed for stock.

POST OFFICES AND SCHOOLS

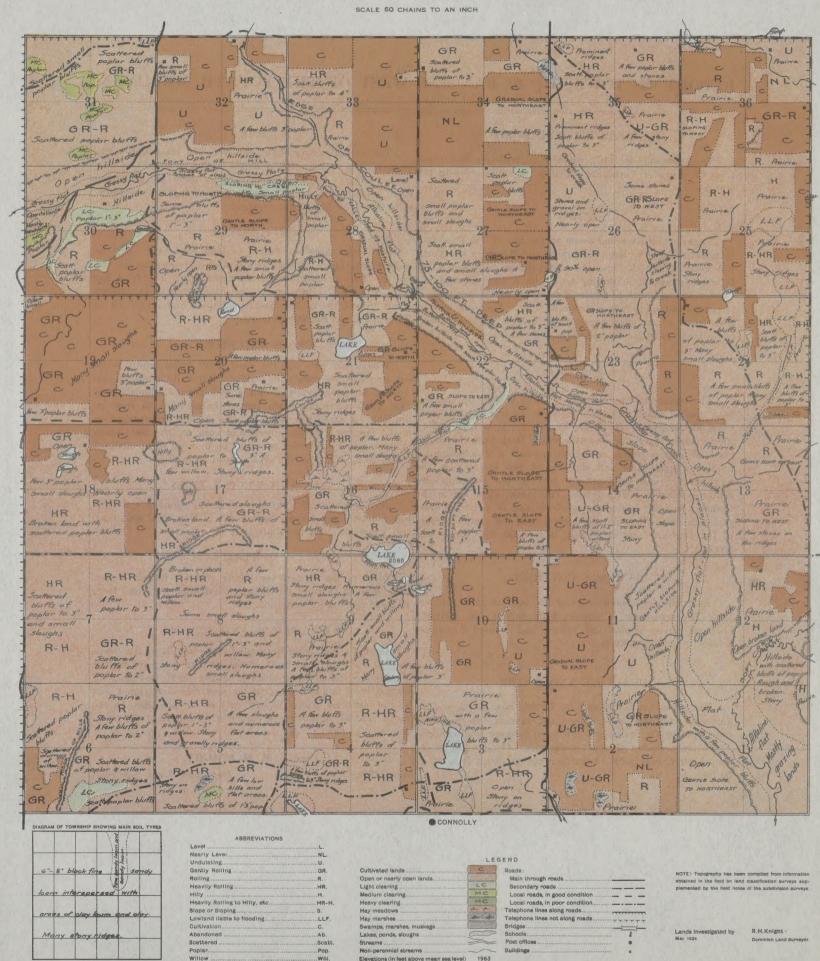
Hindville post office is in section 1 of this township. Schools are located on the west side of section 3 of the township to the north, in the southwest corner of section 6 of the township to the east, and at the northeast corner of section 1, township 50, range 6.

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

June, 1924.

Map of Township 49, Range 6, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa



Map of Township 49, Range 6, West of the Fourth

REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 49, RANGE 6, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

This township is easily reached by well-travelled roads from the town of Vermilion which is only five miles to the north.

TOWN

Vermilion, a divisional point on the line of the Canadian National railways between Edmonton and Winnipeg via North Battleford and Saskatoon, has a population of about 1,200 railway was being constructed through the township to the It is an important marketing centre for a large surrounding north. The settlement and development of the land has district and all lines of business essential to the needs of a been somewhat intermittent since that date. At present farming community are represented. The elevators located about three-fifths of the land is occupied and nearly all of here have a combined capacity of 110,000 bushels. Good the settlers are English-speaking. educational facilities are provided.

SURFACE

The surface of the township is badly broken by Grizzlybear coulee which runs southeasterly cutting through sections 30, 29, 28, 22, 23, 14, 13, 12, and 1. It is from 100 to 200 feet deep and nearly one mile wide. Back from the coulee the land is quite rolling and about one-half of it is broken by numerous small hills and sloughs. A few sections, in the northeasterly and southeasterly part of the township, are gently sloping or nearly level. The lowest elevation in the township is 1,930 feet above sea-level and is in Grizzly-bear coulee in section 1, while the highest is in the southwest part few places along Grizzly-bear coulee. Hay, oat greenfeed, of the township and is slightly over 2,250 feet above sea- and straw are used for winterfeed for stock. level.

SURFACE COVERING

Approximately one-quarter of the land is under cultiva- \$6 to \$8 per ton at Vermilion. tion. The remainder is prairie, with only a few scattered bluffs of young poplar and willow, and is used for either private or public pasture.

DRAINAGE AND WATER

numerous tributary watercourses and ravines. Beyond these north; and at the northwest corner of section 12 of the townthe surplus water drains into low areas forming small sloughs. ship to the west. There are no lakes of any consequence. Good water is obtained from wells most of which range in depth from 30 to 60 feet.

The predominating main soil type is a black fine sandy loam from 6 to 8 inches in depth, having a subsoil of clay loam or clay. Within this main type there are numerous small areas of clay loam and clay, and throughout the township there are many stony ridges.

SETTLEMENT

Settlement here was begun in 1904, about the time the

CROPS AND STOCK

Wheat and oats are the chief grain crops grown, while oat greenfeed is grown for fodder. Generally crops in this locality are successfully grown and harvested, though in a few years there has been partial failure due to frost or drought. A large proportion of the settlers are engaged in mixed farming. Cattle, horses, and hogs are the chief kinds of stock raised. Dairying is carried on by most of the settlers, cream being taken to the creamery at Vermilion.

HAY AND WINTER FEED

Hay is gathered from the small hay sloughs and in a

FUEL

Most of the farmers use lignite coal for fuel in winter. It is shipped in from the Edmonton district and costs from

POST OFFICES AND SCHOOLS

Connolly post office is situated in section 34 of the township to the south but most of the farmers get their mail at Vermilion. Schools are located on the north boundary of section 10 of this township; on the west side of section 4, and The township is drained by Grizzly-bear creek and its at the northeast corner of section 1 of the township to the

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

May, 1924.

Map of Township 49, Range 8, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa

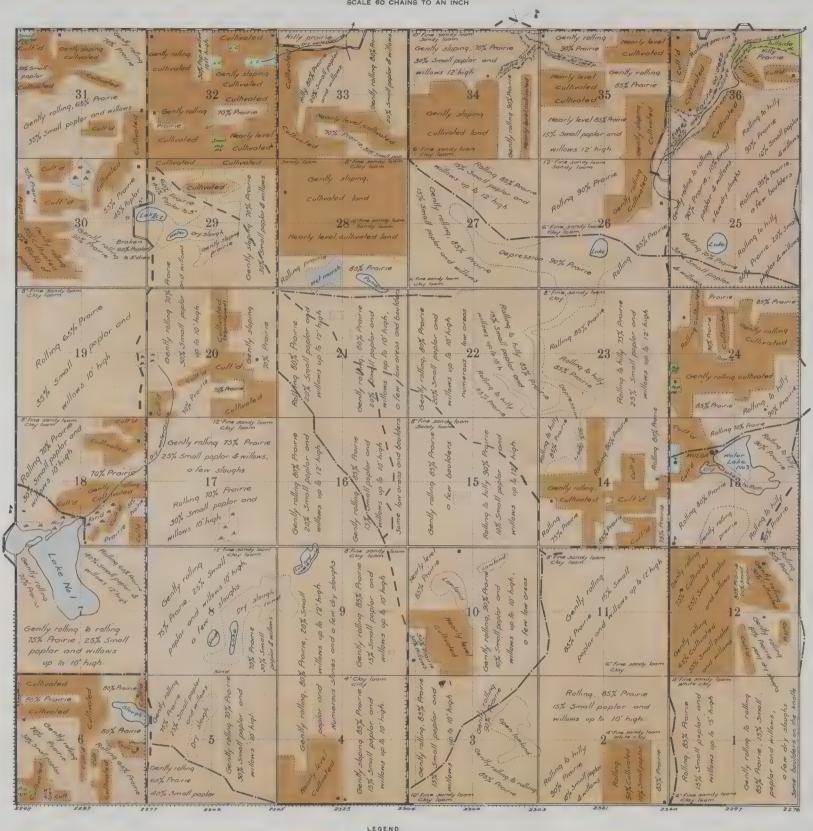


DIAGRAM OF TOWNSHIP SHOWING	MAIN SOIL TYPES
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soil areas of clay I	
stony ridges	

LEG	END
Cultivated lands Open or nearly open lands. Light clearing. Light clearing. M c Medium clearing. H C Heavy clearing. Hy meadows Hay meadows Hay marches, muskegs. Lakes, ponds, sloughs Streams Non-perennial streams Elevations (in feet above mean sea level) 2298 Poet offices	Roads: Main through roads. Secondary roads Local roads, in good condition Local roads, in poor condition. Pack trails. Telephone lines along roads Ferries Buildings Schools Schools

obtained in the field on land classification surveys supplemented by the field notes of the subdivision surveys.

Lands investigated by

R. H. Knight, teminion Land Surveyor

REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 49, RANGE 8, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY

This township is easily reached from Mannville which is 4 miles north of the northwest corner, or from Claysmore which is 4 miles north of the northwest corner of the township.

VILLAGES

The village of Mannville, situated on the Canadian National railways has a population of about 400. This village has a weekly newspaper, two banks, five grain elevators, one flour mill, a creamery, and in general everything essential for the business requirements of a farming community. The Mannville municipal hospital which is located here, is supported jointly by three municipalities.

At Claysmore, situated at the intersection of well-travelled roads, there is a railway station and grain elevator.

SURFACE

A variety of surface types exist in the township. The gently rolling type comprises about 60 per cent of the total, the rolling type about 20 per cent, while 10 per cent is nearly level and 10 per cent rolling to hilly.

SURFACE COVERING

Approximately 60 per cent of the township is prairie, 20 per cent covered by poplar and willow about 12 feet in height, while 20 per cent is cultivated.

SOIL

The predominating soil of the township is black fine sandy loam 6 to 10 inches in depth over clay loam subsoil. In the southerly and easterly portions of the township areas of clay and clay loam occur, also a few stony ridges.

SETTLEMENT

Agricultural development commenced in this township about twenty years ago when settlers first took up land. At present there are about thirty resident families all of whom are English speaking being mostly of Canadian or American extraction. A provincial government telephone is in general use throughout the township.

CROPS

The chief grain crop grown in the district is wheat, while oats is second in importance. Rye and barley are grown to a limited extent. The chief fodder crop is oat green feed. In general crops are grown and harvested

successfully, but a few partial failures have been experienced. All the vegetables common to western Canada are grown for local use, but are not grown extensively for sale.

STOCK

The resident land owners are engaged in mixed farming. The supply of horses is adequate, and the average farmer possesses about 30 head of cattle with from 10 to 15 hogs. There are large areas of unoccupied lands, which are used to a considerable extent by adjacent farmers for pasture or range land. Dairying is carried on successfully, cream being disposed of at the creamery in Mannville.

WINTER FEED FOR STOCK

By far the greatest amount of winter feed is obtained from oat and rye hay and from straw. A limited amount of hay is secured from the low slough areas in dry seasons and from the upland prairie.

FUEL

Most of the farmers use lignite coal which is shipped in from Edmonton district and which costs from \$6 to \$8 per ton at Mannville. A limited amount of poplar wood is secured from the poplar bush when land is being cleared. This wood, when properly dried, burns well and is considered a satisfactory fuel.

WATER

Good water is obtained from wells 20 to 70 feet deep. The northerly one-third of the township drains northerly, while the water of the southerly two-thirds of the township drains into the low areas to form lakes, ponds and sloughs, which gradually dry up as the season advances.

POST OFFICE

The people living in the southeasterly part of the township get their mail from Mulga post office situated in the northwest quarter of section 13. Those living in the westerly and northerly part of the township get their mail from Mannville.

SCHOOLS

Four schools serve the educational needs of the children. These are situated in the southwest quarter of section 13, the southeast quarter of section 3-50-8, the northeast quarter of section 36-49-9, the southeast quarter of section 13-49-9.

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

October, 1923.

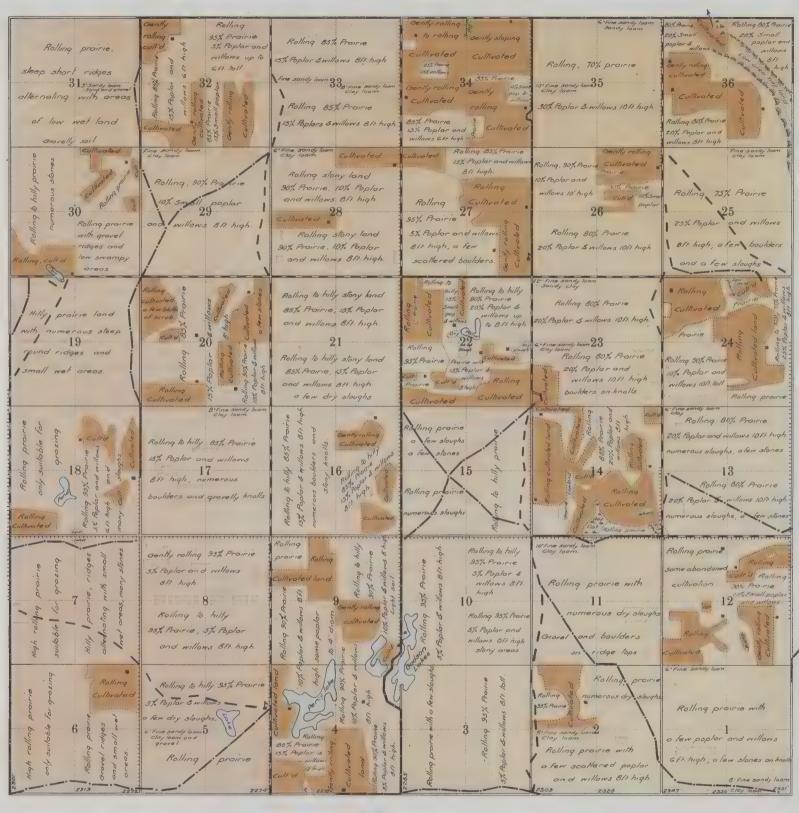
Map of Township 49, Range 9, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa SCALE 60 CHAINS TO AN INCH



Map of Township 49, Range 10, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa SCALE 40 CHAINS TO AN INCH



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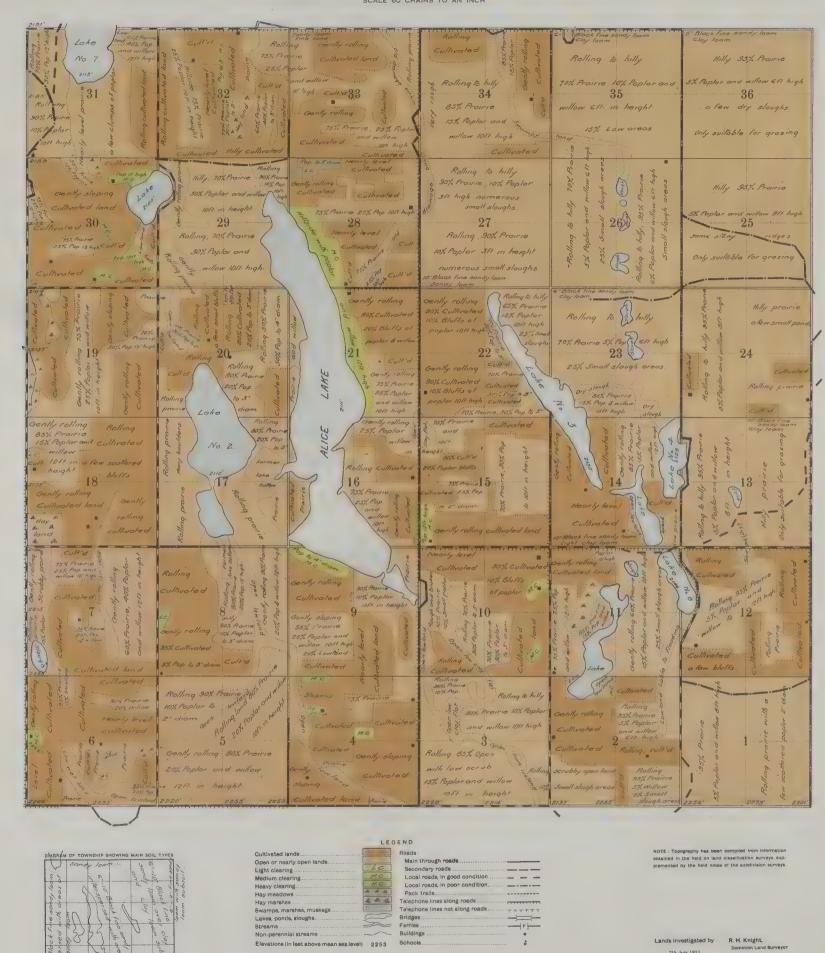
LEG	END
Cultivated lands Open or nearly open lands. Light clearing Medium clearing Heavy clearing Hay meadows Hay marshes Swamps, marshes, muskegs Lakes, ponds, sloughs Streams Non-perennial streams Elevations (in feet above mean sea level) 2274	Roads: Main through roads. Secondary roade Local roads, in good condition Local roads, in poor condition. Pack trails. Telephone lines along roads Trielphone lines not along roads. Bridges Ferries Buildings Schools

NOTE: Topography has been compiled from information obtained in the field on land classification surveys supplemented by the field notes of the subdivision surveys

Lands investigated by R. H. Knight,
Dominion Land Survey

Map of Township 49, Range 11, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa SCALE 60 CHAINS TO AN INCH



Elevations (In feet above mean sea level) 2253

Map of Township 49, Range 12, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa

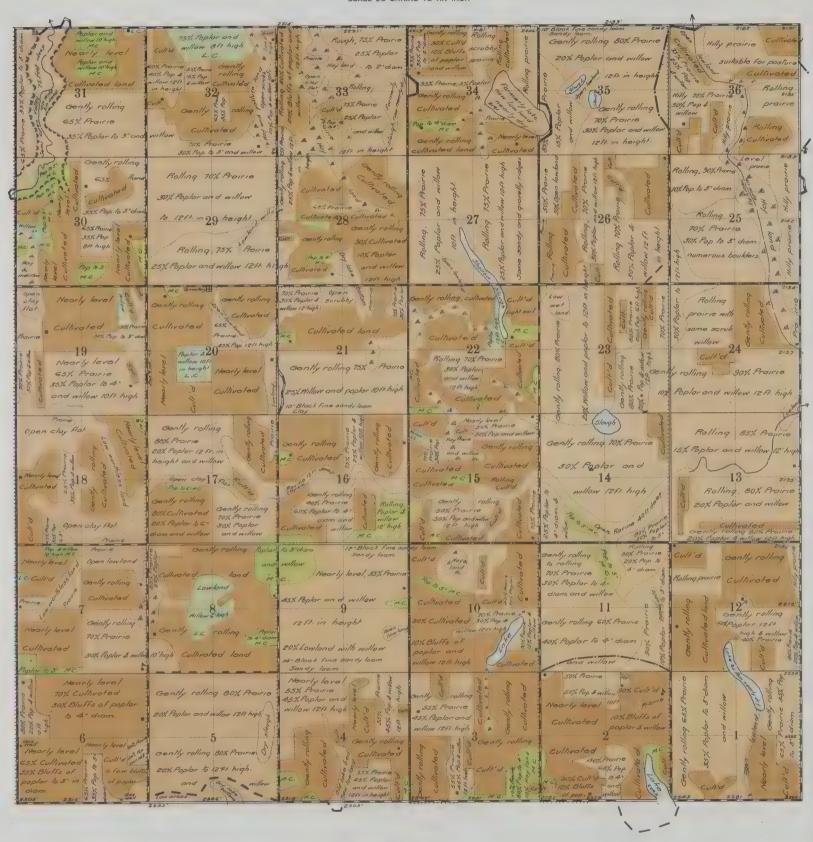


DIAGRAM OF TOWNSHIP SHOWING MAIN SOIL TYPES
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Madium clearing. Macy clearing. Macy clearing. Macy clearing. May meadowe Hay marahee. Swamps, marahee, muskegs. Lakee, ponds, sloughe. Streams. Ferries. Local roads, in good condition. L	LEG	END
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Non-perennial streams	Btreams	Buildings

NOTE: Topography has been compiled from information obtained in the field on land classification surveys supplemented by the field notes of the subdivision surveys.

Lands investigated by

R. H. Knight, Dominion Land Surveyo

REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 49, RANGE 12, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

A main through road from Viking to points north runs along the west side of this township, and another road from Viking to Innisfree runs easterly along the south boundary of the east half of the township. A well-travelled road from the village of Ranfurly enters the township along the east boundary of section 32. The distance from the latter place to the north boundary of the township is 10 miles, while the distance from Viking to the southwest corner of the township is about 8 miles. In addition to the abovementioned roads there are within the township and along its boundary about 32 miles of well-travelled roads and 18 miles of slightly travelled roads.

TOWN

Viking has a population of about 400 and is an important shipping point in this district. Nearly all lines of business are represented there, including five elevators. A district hospital supported by various municipalities is located here. The town is about twelve years old and is situated on the main line of the Canadian National Railways in section 36, township 47, range 13.

SURFACE AND SURFACE COVERING

The northeasterly half of the township is gently rolling to rolling, while the southwesterly half is level to gently rolling. There is one drainage course running easterly across sections 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 and thence northerly through sections 24, 25 and 36. This does not drain a very large area, however, most of the surplus surface water finding its way to the low areas to form ponds and sloughs. At the time the examination was made these low areas were mostly dry and were producing a fair growth of hay or providing good pasture.

The surface of the township is covered as follows: 32 per cent is under cultivation; 11 per cent is covered with poplar and willow bush 6 to 12 feet in height; 6 per cent is covered with poplar to 4 inches in diameter, and the balance is prairie land, of which a small percentage is low and liable to flooding.

SOIL

The predominating soil is black fine sandy loam with a clay loam or sandy loam subsoil. There are a few small areas of sandy loam, clay loam and clay.

SETTLEMENT

The first settlement in this township took place about twenty years ago and continued up until about the year 1918. Within the township there are about forty families, the majority of whom are Canadians or Americans. The township is within the municipality of Lakeview, and from general appearances it would seem that the township has received its fair share of local improvements so far as the construc-

cion and maintenance of roads are concerned. Many of the residents enjoy the service of a Provincial Government telephone. There are about 35 miles of telephone lines conscructed along the roads of the township.

CROPS AND STOCK

Wheat and oats are the chief grains grown for sale and oat green feed for fodder. As a rule crops in this district are successfully grown and harvested, although for the past two or three years drought has caused a partial crop failure. Most of the settlers have a fair amount of stock and a few have as many as sixty head of cattle and horses. Dairying is successfully carried on and cream is taken to the creamery at Viking. Many of the farmers have a surplus of horses and there is an indication that the cattle are being forced on the market by the presence of horses, the reason being that cattle can be sold while there is no market for horses.

HAY AND WINTER FEED

Part of the winter feed required for stock is obtained from the upland prairie, part from the low lands that are liable to flooding, but the greatest amount of fodder is obtained from oat green feed. A number of the farmers are experimenting in the growing of sunflowers.

FUEL

A limited amount of fuel is secured from the small poplar bush when clearing is done. Nearly all the settlers, however, use lignite coal, which is shipped in from the Edmonton district and costs from \$6 to \$8 per ton.

WATER

Good water is obtained from wells 40 to 150 feet in depth.

POST OFFICE AND SCHOOLS

A considerable part of the township is served by a rural mail delivery from Viking, and those not served get their mail from Viking. The schools to meet the educational needs of the children of the township are situated as follows: on the southeast quarter of section 7, on the northeast quarter of section 2 and on the southeast quarter of section 32.

GAS

For the past six or eight years drilling operations for oil and natural gas have been carried on in this locality. An excellent supply of gas has been discovered, some of the wells producing 10,000,000 cubic feet per day, but as for oil only limited traces have been found so far.

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

July, 1923.

REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 49, RANGE 13, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

This township is accessible from the village of Viking situated on the main line of the Canadian National railways in section 36, township 47, range 13. Along the east boundary of the township there is a main through road from Viking to points north. Another important direct road to Viking is southerly from the southeast corner of section 3. The distance from the south boundary of the township to the town by either of these routes is from 7 to 8 miles.

VILLAGE

Viking has a population of about 400. Nearly all lines of business are represented there and five grain elevators are operating. The town is about twelve years old and has always been an important shipping point.

SURFACE AND SURFACE COVERING

The surface of the township is gently rolling or nearly level. The country generally is flat with very poor drainage and many wet areas. At the time of examination these were all dry and existed as elay flats supplying fair hay and pasture. The only drainage course runs through sections 19, 20, 21, 28, 27, 26, and 25. This, however, does not drain the country on either side to any extent because of the level nature of the land. Within the township there is 19 per cent of the land under cultivation. This is largely in the northeasterly and southeasterly parts of the township. Approximately 7 per cent is covered with a medium growth of poplar and willow from 5 to 10 feet in height and 2 per cent is covered with poplar to 4 inches. The remainder of the land is prairie, which includes about 20 per cent of low land liable to flooding in wet seasons.

SOIL

The soil of the westerly one-third of the township and sections 14, 15, 16 and 22 is clay and mixed loams with clay subsoil. The mixed loams are chiefly clay loam and black fine sandy loam. The latter is found along the low ridges between the low clay areas while the former is found lying between the higher lands and the clay flats. Sections 1 to 4 and 9 to 13 all inclusive and sections 20, 21, 28 and 33 have a soil of black fine sandy loam with clay loam areas, while sections 23 to 27 and 34 to 36 all inclusive have a predominating soil of black fine sandy loam. It is on these two latter areas that about 90 per cent of the cultivated land of the township is situated.

SETTLEMENT

Settlement commenced about twenty years ago and continued until about 1920. Within the township there are about twenty families the majority of whom are Scandinavians. The township is within the municipality of Patricia, and from general conditions it would appear that the township has received its fair share of local improvements in

the construction and maintenance of roads. Many of the residents enjoy the telephone service which has been installed, there being about 15 miles of telephone lines along road allowances.

CROPS AND STOCK

Wheat and oats are the chief grain crops grown for sale, and oat green feed for fodder. In this district crops are grown and harvested successfully as a rule, although for the past two or three years a partial crop failure due to drought has been experienced. Most of the settlers have a fair amount of stock and a few have as high as 60 head of cattle and horses. Because of the large amount of vacant land and close proximity to creamery facilities at Viking, dairying is successfully carried on and cream is taken to market there.

HAY AND WINTER FEED

Part of the winter feed for stock is obtained from oat green feed and straw, but the greater part is from wild hay cut from the low areas throughout the township. Besides the above sources of feed a limited amount of hay is secured from the upland prairie. The source of hay from the abovementioned low areas is more or less uncertain, for during the wet seasons the land is liable to become flooded, while during very dry seasons the clay land will not produce much hay.

FUEL

A very limited amount of fuel is obtained from small poplar bush when land is being cleared. Nearly all of the settlers, however, use lignite coal which cost from \$7 to \$9 per ton and which is shipped in from the Edmonton district.

WATER

Good water is obtained from wells which vary in depths from 40 to 100 feet.

POST OFFICES AND SCHOOLS

The people in the easterly part of the township have a rural mail service from Viking, while those in the central and westerly part get their mail from Viking. Three schools have been established to meet the educational needs of the children of the township. One is in the northeast quarter of section 4; another in the southeast quarter of section 7-49-12 and the third in the southeast quarter of section 12-50-13. The township is well situated with reference to railway and marketing facilities. It would appear that the township on the whole is better suited for dairying than grain growing, except for limited areas in the northeasterly and southeasterly parts.

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

June, 1923.

REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 49, RANGE 14, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

This township is accessible from the village of Bruce situated on the main line of the Canadian National railways in section 30, township 48-14 which point is but 1½ miles from the southwest corner of the township. The town of Vegreville and the village of Lavoy are both within reach, being 14 to 16 miles from the township. Fairly good roads lead to all three points. The main road connecting Vegreville with Bruce passes along the west boundary of the township. One other important and well-travelled road runs north and south 2 miles east of the west boundary. Within the township and along its boundaries there are 32 miles of well-travelled and 20 miles of slightly-travelled roads.

VILLAGE

Bruce is but a small place where there are two elevators, two or three general stores and a post office.

SURFACE AND SURFACE COVERING

The surface of this township is nearly level, with a few areas that are undulating or gently rolling. The general slope of the land is toward Vermilion river, but this does not exceed more than 2 or 3 feet per mile. There is practically no valley to the stream, and no flow at the time that the examination of this locality was made. The bed of the river has an average width of about 10 feet, and the depth is 2 or 3 feet. In the northeast quarter of the township and sections 13, 14 and 15 the land is quite level, and the drainage very poor. A very small percentage of this part of the township is being cultivated. Of the whole township 23 per cent is under cultivation, 10 per cent is poplar and willow bush 5 to 12 feet in height, and the remainder is prairie, part of which comprises low lands liable to flooding.

SOIL

The soil of this township is of variable character. One type may be described as clay interspersed with areas of clay loam and black fine sandy loam with clay subsoil, and the other black fine sandy loam with clay loam areas. The area occupied by the former includes the northeasterly quarter of the township, sections 13 and 14 and parts of sections 1, 11, 15, and 33. The remainder of the township is included in the fine sandy loam class.

SETTLEMENT

The earliest settlement took place about twenty years ago, and has continued somewhat slowly up to the present. There are now about thirty-five families living here. Those in the southeasterly part of the township are mostly of Swedish or Norwegian nationality, while the settlers in the

northwesterly part are Canadians. The township forms a part of the municipality of Patricia. From general conditions it would appear that this locality has received fair consideration from the municipality in reference to the construction and maintenance of roads. Many of the residents enjoy the telephone service, which has been installed by the Provincial Government along about 20 miles of road allowages.

CROPS AND STOCK

Wheat and oats are the chief grain crops grown for sale, and oat green feed for fodder. As a rule crops in this district are successfully grown and harvested, although for the past two or three years, drought has caused a partial crop failure. Most of the settlers have a fair amount of stock, and a few have as high as 80 head of cattle and horses. Because of the large amount of vacant land and close proximity to train service dairying is successfully carried on, and cream shipped to the city of Edmonton or taken to the village of Holden where there is a creamery. The latter place is approximately 7 miles west of the township.

HAY LANDS AND WINTER FEED

Part of the winter feed for stock is obtained from oat green feed, but the greater part is from wild hay cut from the low areas throughout the township and more particularly from the northeast quarter of the township. Besides the above sources of feed supply a limited amount of hay is secured from the upland prairie.

FUEL

A limited amount of fuel is obtained from small poplar bush when land is being cleared. Nearly all of the settlers, however, use lignite coal which is shipped in from the Edmonton district.

WATER

Good water is obtained from wells 40 to 100 feet deep. Near Vermilion river water has been obtained from wells 20 to 30 feet deep.

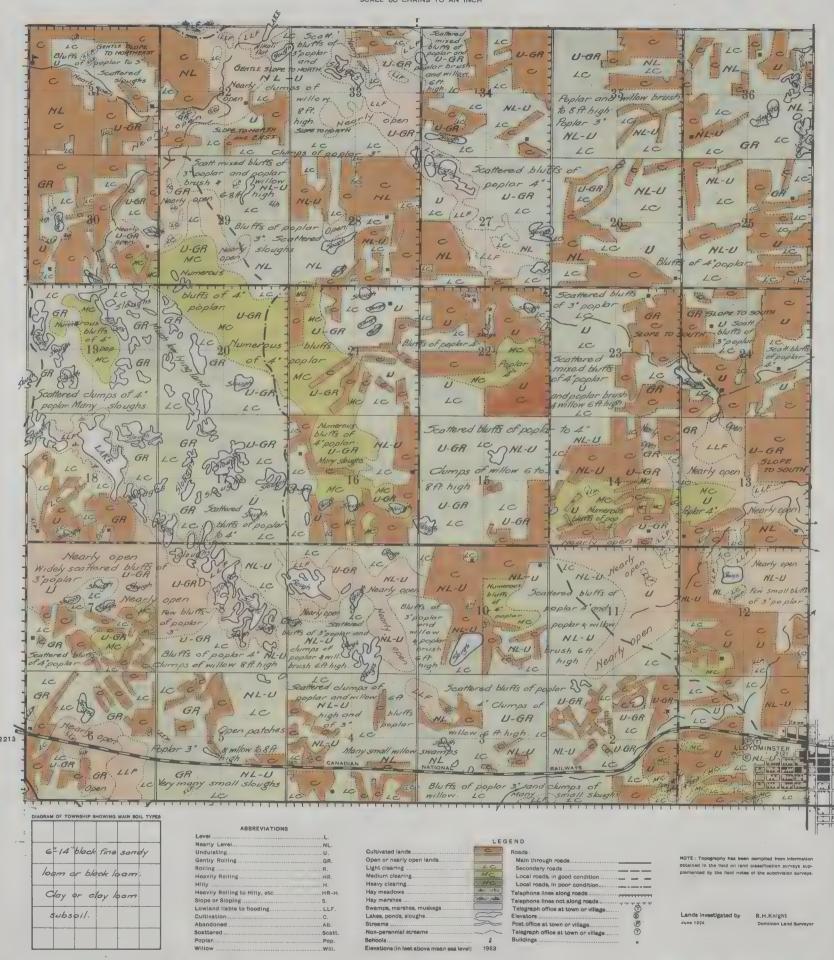
POST OFFICES AND SCHOOLS

Most of the settlers get their mail at the village of Bruce. The schools to serve the educational needs of the children within the township are situated in the northeast quarter of section 22, the northeast quarter of section 12-49-15, the northwest quarter of section 35-48-14.

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

Map of Township 50, Range 1, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa



REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 50, RANGE 2, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

This township is easily reached from either Blackfoot, Kitscoty, or Lloydminster, all of which are located on the line of the Canadian National Railways between Winnipeg and Edmonton via Saskatoon and North Battleford. Blackfoot is in section 1 of the township, Kitscoty is one mile west of the township, and Lloydminster is six miles east. An interprovincial highway connects all three points and passes almost diagonally through this township. There are many well-travelled roads branching off this highway making all parts of the township easily accessible.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES

Lloydminster has a population of about 900 and is unique in that it is partly in each of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. It is an important business and marketing centre for a large surrounding district extending many miles to the north and south and all lines of business are represented including adequate professional services. There are five elevators here with a total capacity of 140,000 bushels and one flour mill. There are also good educational institutions. The Canadian Pacific Railway has started construction on a branch line from Lloydminster to Edmonton which will make Lloydminster an important railway point.

The village of Kitscoty, one mile west of section 30, has a population of about 200. All lines of business essential to the needs of a farming community are represented here. The shipping facilities are good and include five elevators with a total capacity of 285,000 bushels of grain. There is a daily passenger and mail service both east and west.

Blackfoot in section 1, though not even a village, is a very convenient shipping point for an extensive district to the north and a limited area to the south. Here there are two grain elevators with a total capacity of 70,000 bushels, a post office, two general stores, and a small hotel.

SURFACE

The southwesterly quarter of the township has a generally rolling surface, in places inclined to be heavily rolling. Over the remainder of the township the surface is mostly good, being either undulating or gently rolling. The northeasterly half of the township has a regular, gently rolling slope to the northeast.

SURFACE COVERING

Approximately one-quarter of the land in this township is now under cultivation. The uncultivated land in the southwesterly part is nearly all prairie; the remainder is open country with fully one-third covered with bluffs of thick young poplar and willow.

DRAINAGE AND WATER

A small drainage course commences in section 30 and runs southeasterly through sections 19, 20, 17, 8, 9 and 4, eventu- June, 1924.

ally emptying into Blackfoot Creek. In other parts of the township the surplus water drains to the lowest land forming sloughs which are somewhat numerous. Good water is obtained from wells, but in some parts it is rather difficult to obtain, wells reaching to a depth of 150 feet being not uncommon.

SOIL

Over slightly more than the northeasterly half of the township the soil alternates between black loam and black fine sandy loam, ranging in depth from 6 to 10 inches. On the remainder of the township the predominating soil is black fine sandy loam. This latter is interspersed with areas of clay loam and clay, and in some parts with many stony

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this township was begun in 1903 and at present seven-ninths of the land is occupied. All the settlers are English-speaking and nearly all of them are of English birth.

CROPS AND STOCK

Wheat and oats are the chief grains grown and oat greenfeed is the principal fodder crop. Mixed farming is engaged in by all the settlers. Hogs, cattle and horses are raised. Dairying is an important part of the farming operations, cream being delivered or shipped to creameries at Kitscoty or Lloydminster.

HAY AND WINTER FEED

Considerable hay is secured from the upland prairie and from sloughs and low lands. This is supplemented with straw for winter feed for stock.

FUEL

Poplar wood, obtained from the bluffs within the township, and coal are used for fuel. The latter is shipped in from the Edmonton district and costs form \$6 to \$8 per ton at any of the railway points mentioned above.

SCHOOLS AND POST OFFICES

Schools are located at the northeast corner of section 9, on the north boundary of section 33, on the east boundary of section 36, and at Blackfoot. The settlers get their mail at Blackfoot, Kitscoty, or Lloydminster

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 50, RANGE 3, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

This township is conveniently situated so far as shipping facilities are concerned. The village of Kitscoty is located in section 26 on the line of the Canadian National Railways between Winnipeg and Edmonton via Saskatoon and North Battleford. Good roads radiate from the village and all parts of the township are accessible.

VILLAGE

Kitscoty has a population of about 200. All lines of business essential to the needs of a farming community are represented here. The shipping facilities are good and include five elevators with a total capacity of 285,000 bushels of grain. There is a daily passenger and mail service both east and west.

SURFACE

The greater part of the northerly tier of sections and a few other odd quarter-sections are gently rolling or slightly sloping, while the remainder of the township has a rolling to heavily rolling surface, the extent of each being about evenly divided. The average elevation is about 2,175 feet above sea-level. The elevation of the lowest land is 2,025 feet and is on the west side of section 19. The highest summits have an elevation of 2,280 feet and are in the northeast quarter of section 36 and the southwest quarter of section 4.

SURFACE COVERING

Approximately one-quarter of the land is now under cultivation. The remainder is prairie and is almost entirely used for pasture.

DRAINAGE AND WATER

There are no important drainage courses. The surplus water drains to the lower areas forming many small lakes and numerous small and large sloughs, an ideal water supply for stock. Good water for domestic purposes is secured from wells, most of which range in depth from 30 to 50 feet. In the northwest corner of the township deeper drilling has been necessary as the water level is about 100 feet below the surface.

SOIL

Sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29 and 30 have a predominating soil of dark clay loam. On the remainder of the township the soil is largely black fine sandy loam from 4 to 8 inches in depth over a clay or clay loam subsoil. Throughout this area there are scattered patches of clay loam and clay and many stony ridges and slopes.

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this township was begun about 1904. The settlers are all English-speaking and are mostly of Canadian or American origin. About three-quarters of the land is now occupied and a large part of it is being used as private pasture. The Provincial Government has established at telephone central at Kitscoty, from which lines radiate in all directions. Nearly all the farmers have telephones.

CROPS AND STOCK

Wheat and oats are grown for grain and oat greenfeed for fodder. Barley is grown to a limited extent. All vegetables common to western Canada grow well. The settlers are engaged in mixed farming. Cattle, hogs, and horses are raised extensively. Dairying is successfully carried on and is an important source of immediate revenue.

HAY AND WINTER FEED

A limited amount of hay is secured from the slough areas which frequently dry up and from the upland prairie. The most important supply of winter feed is, however, oat greenfeed and straw.

FUEL

Lignite coal is used for fuel. It is shipped in from the Edmonton district and costs from \$6 to \$8 per ton at railway points.

SCHOOLS AND POST OFFICES

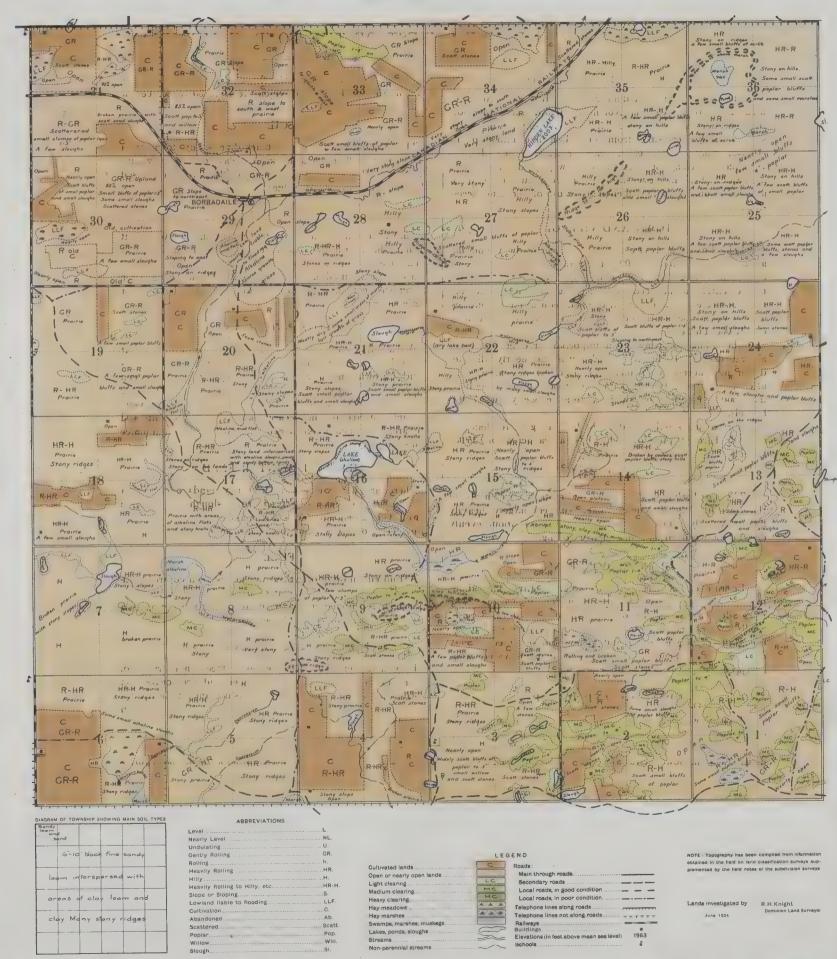
Good educational facilities are available at Kitscoty and a school is also located in the southwest corner of section 7. All the settlers get their mail at Kitscoty.

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

June, 1924.

Map of Township 50, Range 5, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa SCALE 60 CHAINS TO AN INCH



REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 50, RANGE 5, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

The line of the Canadian National Railways from Edmonton to Winnipeg, via North Battleford and Saskatoon, runs through the north part of this township. The township is easily accessible from Vermilion five miles to the west or Islay, two miles to the northeast. The siding of Borradaile midway between these railway points is situated in section 29 of this township. There are a number of roads and cross-country trails which make most of the land accessible.

TOWN AND VILLAGE

Vermilion is a divisional point on the railway and has a population of about 1,200. It is an important marketing centre for a large surrounding district and all lines of business essential to the needs of a farming community are represented here. There are also good educational facilities. The elevators located at Vermilion have a combined capacity of 110,000 bushels.

The village of Islay is an important trading centre for a large district to the north and south and nearly all lines of business necessary to meet the needs of the farmers are also to be found here. There are good shipping facilities including four elevators with a total capacity of 175,000 bushels.

Borradaile, is only a siding, with nothing more than one elevator here at present. This has a capacity of 35,000 bushels.

SURFACE

The northerly two-thirds of the easterly two-thirds of the township has a rough, broken surface, largely heavily rolling to hilly. The remainder has a surface about evenly divided between rolling and gently rolling.

SURFACE COVERING

Because of the large area of rough country only about one-ninth of the township is now under cultivation. The remainder, except for sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11 and 12, is practically all prairie. In the sections excepted there are numerous bluffs of young poplar and willow and scattered patches of poplar to 6 inches in diameter. The uncultivated lands are used for private and public pasture.

DRAINAGE AND WATER

A small watercourse starts in section 17 and runs northeasterly. Other than this and a couple of others of even less importance there is no outlet for surplus water, which drains into the lower areas forming lakes and sloughs. The water in the largest lakes is alkaline, but good water is obtained from wells most of which are from 30 to 80 feet in depth.

SOIL

The predominating soil is black fine sandy loam to a a depth of from 6 to 10 inches with a clay loam or clay subsoil. Scattered areas of clay loam and clay are interspersed and there are many stony ridges.

SETTLEMENT

The settlement in this township was begun in 1904, about the time the railway was being constructed through it. At present one-half of the land is occupied and the greater part of this is being used as private pasture. The settlers are all English-speaking and most of them are of Canadian or American origin.

CROPS AND STOCK

Wheat and oats are the chief grains grown and oat greenfeed is the main fodder crop. As a rule crops are successfully grown and harvested here although it has been reported that there have been a few crop failures due to frost or drought. Cattle and horses are raised extensively, the rough surface of the greater part of the township and large areas of open range accounting for the predominance of this industry.

HAY AND WINTER FEED

There are no extensive natural hay lands and only a small amount of hay is secured from sloughs or upland prairie. Oat greenfeed and straw make up the bulk of the winter feed for stock and solve this important problem.

FUEL

A limited amount of wood for fuel is secured from the bluffs in the southeasterly quarter of the township. Lignite coal, which is shipped in from Edmonton, can be purchased at railway points for \$6 to \$8 per ton.

POST OFFICES AND SCHOOLS

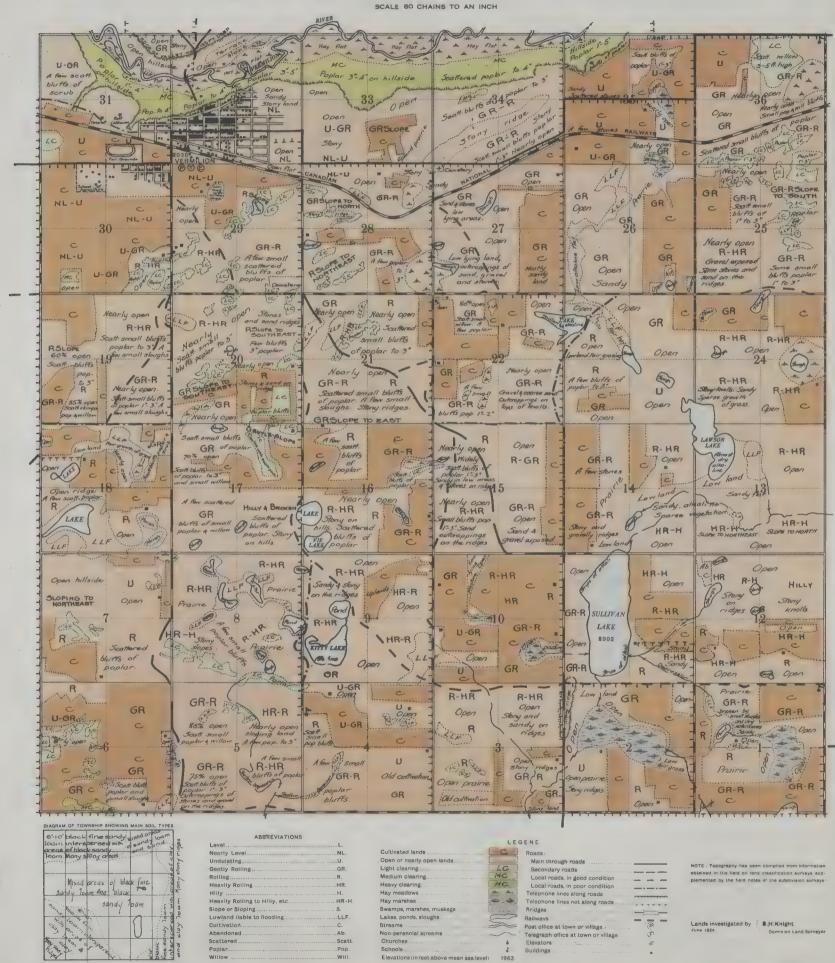
Islay and Vermilion are the post offices that are used. The schools have each but one teacher and are located on the west side of section 3 of this township, and in the northeast corner of section 1 and the northwest corner of section 36 of the township to the west.

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

June, 1924.

Map of Township 50, Range 6, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa



REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 50, RANGE 6, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

The town of Vermilion is in section 32 of this township. Good roads radiate from this point and all lands are easily accessible. The main interprovincial highway from Edmonton to Saskatoon runs east and west through the northerly part of this township.

TOWN

Vermilion, a divisional point on the line of the Canadian National railways between Edmonton and Winnipeg, via North Battleford and Saskatoon, has a population of about 1,200. It is an important marketing centre for a large surrounding district and all lines of business essential to the needs of a farming community are represented. The elevators have a combined capacity of 110,000 bushels.

SURFACE

the township and in the north along the valley of Vermilion settlers and is an important source of revenue. river which cuts into sections 32 to 35 inclusive.

SURFACE COVERING

under cultivation. The remainder is largely prairie. In are chiefly used for winter feed. about one-half of the township there are scattered bluffs of young poplar and willow. The prairie lands are mostly used for private or public grazing.

DRAINAGE AND WATER

there is no important drainage outlet for the surplus water \$8 per ton at Vermilion. of this township and it gathers in the low areas forming either lakes or sloughs. Lakes are numerous in the south part of the township but they are generally small and most of them are alkaline. Water for domestic purposes is deep.

SOIL

The southwesterly 4,000 acres of land has a soil of and on the west side of section 4. black fine sandy loam from 6 to 8 inches in depth, with scattered areas of clay loam or clay. On the northerly tier of sections the soil comprises mixed areas of black fine sandy loam and black sandy loam, with some very stony June, 1924.

patches. The remainder of the township, which comprises about two-thirds of it, has mixed soils of black fine sandy loam and black sandy loam, with a few areas quite sandy and some stony ridges.

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this township was begun in 1904, about the time the railway was being built. At present about five-sevenths of the land is occupied, part of which is being cultivated and the remainder used for pasture. The settlers are mostly of Canadian or American origin.

CROPS AND STOCK

Wheat and oats are the chief grains grown, while oat greenfeed is grown for fodder. Generally crops in this district are successfully grown and harvested, though in a few years there has been partial crop failure due to frost About one-half of the area of the township is rolling or drought. Mixed farming is carried on by most of the or heavily rolling, while the other half is gently rolling, settlers. Horses, cattle, and hogs are the kinds of stock undulating or nearly level. The rougher types of surface raised. Hogs have been the most profitable during the past are to be found in the southeast and southwest parts of few years. Dairying is carried on by a great many of the

HAY AND WINTER FEED

Only a limited amount of hay is secured from upland Approximately one-quarter of the township is now prairie and from the hay sloughs. Oat greenfeed and straw

FUEL

A limited amount of wood for fuel is obtained from the scattered bluffs and along the south side of the valley of Vermilion river. The chief fuel for winter is lignite coal, A few sections drain into Vermilion river. Otherwise which is shipped in from Edmonton and costs from \$6 to

POST OFFICES AND SCHOOLS

All of the settlers get their mail at Vermilion. There secured from wells, most of which are from 30 to 70 feet is a daily mail service to and from both east and west. At Vermilion there are good educational facilities and courses are given up to and including grade twelve. Schools are also located at the northeast corners of sections 1 and 36.

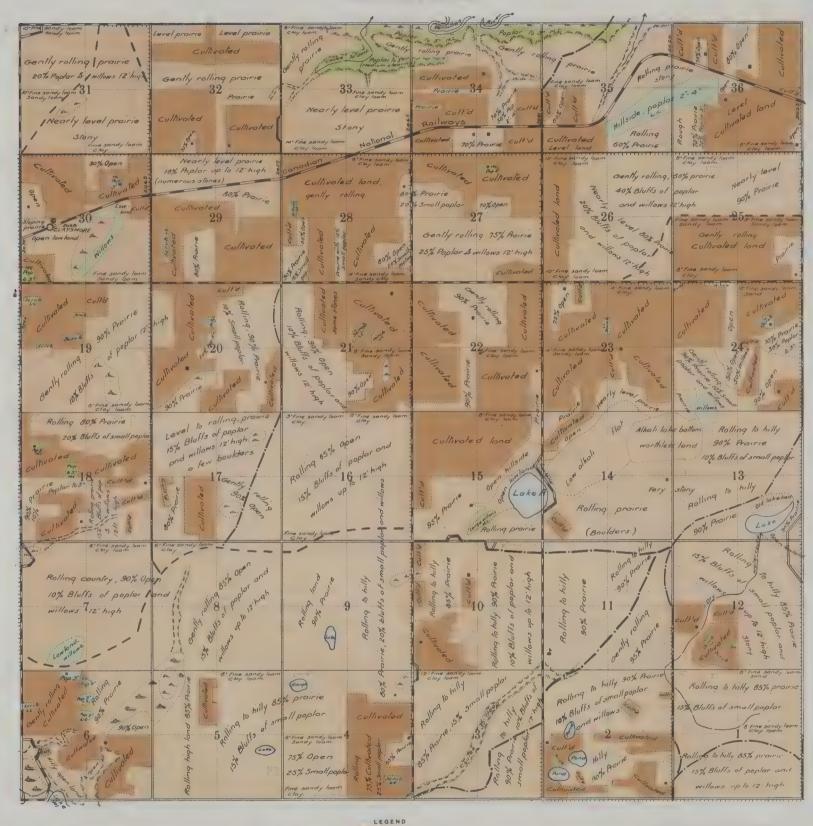
(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

Dominion Land Surveyor.

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Map of Township 50, Range 7, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa





	LEG	END
Medium cisaring. Hay meadows Hay marshes Swampe, marshes, muskegs Lakes, ponds, sloughs Streams Non-perennial streams	LC MC HC	Roads
rtailways Elevations (in feet above mean sea level)		Elevatore ©

NOTE: Topography has been compiled from information obtained in the field on land classification surveys supplemented by the field notes of the aubdivision surveys

Lands investigated by R. H. Kni 15th Oct. 1923 Dominion

REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 50, RANGE 7, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

The Canadian National railways between Edmonton, Battleford, and Saskatoon passes through the northerly part of the township, entering on the west side of section 30 and leaving on the east side of 36. The town of Vermilion is just a mile east of the northeast of 25. Mannville is six miles directly west of the northwest corner of 19. There is also an elevator in section 30. This elevator is very convenient for the settlers in the immediate vicinity as grain can be hauled direct from the thresher to the elevator in many cases.

The interprovincial highway between Edmonton and Saskatoon enters the township at the northeast corner of section 24, township 50-8-4 running north along the east side of 25, thence easterly leaving this township at the northeast corner of section 25.

Within the township and on its boundaries are some 36 miles of good well-travelled roads and 17 miles of poorer and less-travelled roads. The majority of the well-travelled roads are graded and in good condition.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES

Vermilion, a town of about 1,200 population and a divisional point on the railway, is the nearest market town. Situated here are practically all the conveniences that the average settler requires such as hospital, creamery, banks, elevator, garages, hotels, stores, feed barns and a flour mill.

Claymore, with a station and an elevator, is located in section 30.

The population of Mannville is about 400. All lines of business essential to a farming community are fairly well represented here. In particular the village can boast of a weekly newspaper, two banks, five elevators, one flour mill and a creamery, also several churches. Mannville municipal hospital, supported by the village and three nearby municipalities, is located at this point.

SURFACE AND SURFACE COVERING

The southeast quarter of the township is in general relling to hilly. The remainder is gently rolling to rolling or nearly level, with the exception of the river banks in sections 33, 34 and 35. 25 per cent of the surface is under cultivation; the rest is prairie with about 15 per cent of small bluffs of poplar and willow.

SOIL

The surface soil is practically all black fine sandy loam. To the north of an irregular line from the northwest of section 19 to the northeast of section 36, the surface soil is from 6 to 10 inches deep with a clay subsurface soil and is somewhat stony. To the south of this line and to the north of a line from the northwest of section 6 to the centre of section 24, the subsoil is of sandy loam and comparatively free from stones. The southeasterly part has a soil 4 to 18 inches of black fine sandy loam with sandy loam or clay loam subsoil, interspersed with areas of clay loam and a few stony ridges. There is a small area in the easterly part of 24 and southeasterly part of 25 which has a soil composed of 12 inches of fine sandy loam over sand.

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this locality commenced about twenty years ago, just prior to the advent of the railway. Most of the settlers who came in at that time drove from Edmonton. At present about forty families live in this township. They are English speaking and of Canadian, English, Scotch and American origin.

This township is in the municipality of Melberta and appears to have received its full share of municipal improvements. There are about 36 miles of good roads and 17 of little travelled roads and 30 miles of government telephone lines.

CROPS AND STOCK

The chief crops grown are wheat, oats, barley and rye, the first two being the principal ones, the latter two forage crops. Each settler keeps a few cattle and milks from one to eight cows. A few hogs and poultry are also kept. Besides the horses for work, each settler has a considerable surplus of horses. In most cases, they are well bred but as they are wintered outside on pasture they have degencrated to a considerable degree. As there is no sale for small animals, such horses are more of a liability than an asset.

HAY AND WINTER FEED

Oat hay, rye hay, oat straw and a few acres of sun-flowers are the usual source of winter feed in this country.

FUEL

With the exception of a little wood found in the small bluffs the settlers depend for fuel on lignite coal which is brought in from Edmonton district and costs from \$6 to \$8 a ton at the distributing points above-mentioned.

WATER

Vermilion river along the north boundary of the township, and a few small lakes and sloughs serve as a water supply for stock. Wells from 30 to 100 feet supply an abundance of fresh water for the use of the farmers.

POST OFFICE AND SCHOOLS

The settlers get their mail from Mannville and from Vermilion.

There is a school in the northeast quarter of section 24, township 50-8-4 and one in the southwest of section 11, township 50-7-4. These are one-roomed schools and give instruction for all grades up to grade 8. The children in the northeasterly part of the township attend the school in Vermilian

GENERAL

The township is very favourably situated with reference to shipping facilities. The soil is generally good, and a large percentage of the land is under cultivation. The farmers, who are mostly grain farmers, are industrious and with the exception of a couple of dry years just prior to 1923 they have had a fair return in grain for their labour.

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

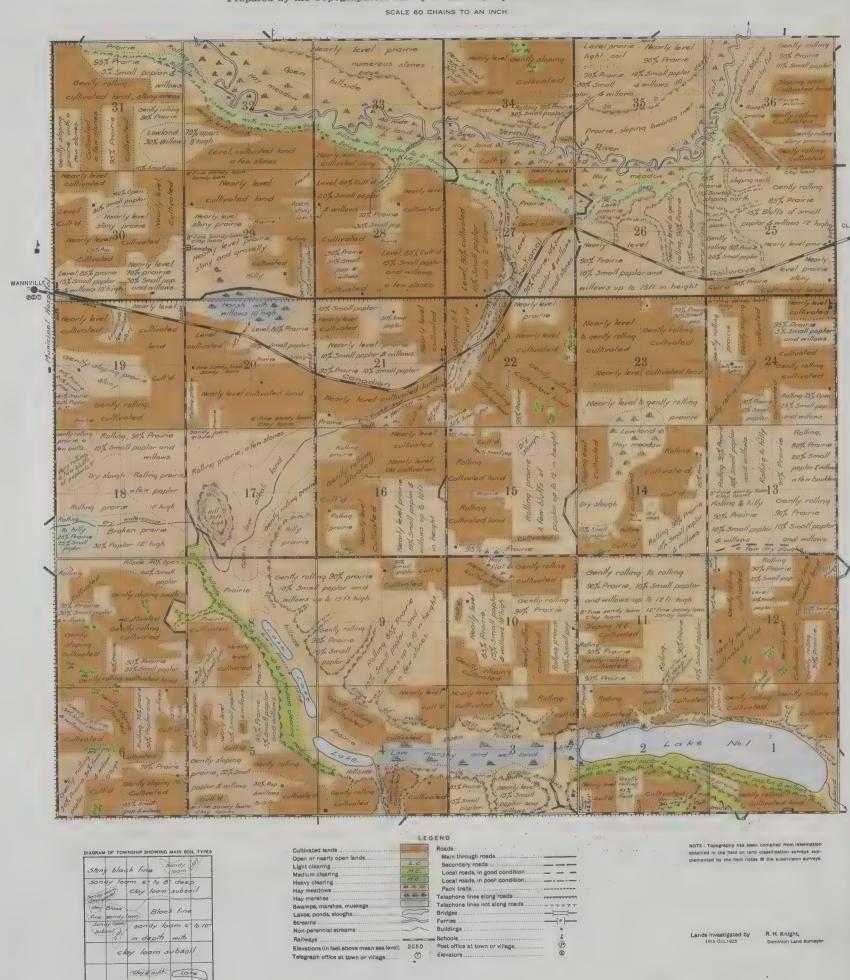
October, 1923.

Dominion Land Surveyor.

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Map of Township 50, Range 8, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa



REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 50, RANGE 9, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY

This township is very favourably situated as the village of Mannville is located within its limits at the southeast corner of section 25. The village of Minburn is also very conveniently located for the settlers living in the southwesterly part of the township, being only two miles west of the township in the northwest quarter of section 14-50-10. Both villages are on the Canadian National railways which connect Edmonton, North Battleford, Saskatoon and Winnipeg and which runs almost east and west across this township. The train and mail services are good, there being a daily through passenger train each way, and a daily local freight and passenger train one way.

VILLAGES

The population of Mannville is about 400. All lines of business essential to serve the requirements of a farming community are fairly well represented there. In particular the village can boast of a weekly newspaper, two banks, five elevators, one flour mill and a creamery. The Mannville muncipal hospital, supported by the village and three near-by municipalities is located at this point.

The population of Minburn is about 150. The established businesses to serve the surrounding farming community are three general stores, one bank, three elevators and a few other businesses in proportion to the above. There is a good school at this point and classes are given up to and including grade 12.

SURFACE AND SURFACE COVERING

The surface of the township is gently rolling, gently sloping or nearly level. Birch Creek, which is a small stream flows easterly through sections 19, 20 and 21 and northerly through sections 27 and 33. The land slopes gently towards the creek forming a wide open shallow valley. The surface of the township is largely prairie, although in places there is a considerable growth of young poplar and willow from 6 to 12 feet in height. Of the surface 51 per cent is cultivated, and 5 per cent is poplar and willow bush 6 to 12 feet in height, the remainder being open prairie land.

SOIL

The soil of this township varies greatly. The varieties of soil comprises loose black fine sandy loam, sandy loam, fine sand, clay, muck and sandy loam with gravel.

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this township commenced about twenty years ago with the greater amount taking place just prior to and at the time of the construction of the railway through this district. There are about fifty families living on farms in the township, all of whom are English speaking and the majority of whom are of Canadian, American, English, Irish or Scotch descent. This township forms a part of the municipality of Melberta which comprises 9 townships. From the condition of the roads it would appear that the

township has received its fair share of local improvements. Within the township the Provincial Government has constructed about 35 miles of telephone lines, and as a consequence many of the settlers have the advantage of this service.

CROPS AND STOCK

The chief grain crop of this district is wheat with secondary crops of oats and rye. The fodder grown is chiefly oat and rye hay. As a general rule crops are successfully grown and harvested although a few partial failures are reported due to drought and frost. The vegetables commonly grown in western Canada are grown in this township although not raised extensively for sale. Mixed farming is carried on by about one-half of the farmers. All are well supplied with horses, and those engaged in mixed farming have about 30 head of cattle and a few hogs numbering up to about fifteen each. Because of the creamery at Mannville and the fair amount of open range, dairying is carried on successfully.

WINTER FEED

By far the greatest amount of winter feed for stock is obtained from oat and rye hay and from straw. A limited amount of wild hay is secured from the low slough lands in dry seasons, and a limited amount of fodder is obtained from sunflowers which source of feed is in the experimental stage.

FUEL

Most of the farmers use lignite coal which is shipped in from Edmonton, and which costs from \$6 to \$8 per ton at Mannville or Minburn. A limited amount of poplar wood is used.

WATER

Good water is obtained from wells 20 to 70 feet deep. Birch Creek serves as an important source of water for stock. The drainage of the land is generally good, but-most of the water does not leave the township since it finds its way to the low areas to form small sloughs and ponds.

POST OFFICE AND SCHOOLS

All of the settlers get their mail from either Mannville or Minburn. The schools to serve the educational needs of the children are situated at the following points: at Mannville, Minburn, at the northeast corner of section 20 and at the southwest corner of section 4.

GENERAL

The township is very favourably situated with reference to shipping facilities. The soil is generally good with 50 per cent now under cultivation.

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

August, 1923.

REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 50, RANGE 10, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

This township is very favourably situated for the reason that the Canadian National railway between Edmonton and Winnipeg runs through it, and because the village of Minburn located on the said railway is centrally located. The main through highway between Edmonton and Saskatoon runs along the north boundaries of sections 24 and 23, and thence northerly along the east boundaries of sections 27 and 34. Within the township and along its boundaries there are approximately 37 miles of well-travelled roads and 15 miles of slightly-travelled roads. Nearly all of the former are graded and have been built upon the regular road allowances.

VILLAGE

The village of Minburn has a population of about 150 persons. The extent of the business establishments to meet the requirements of the adjacent farming community is as follows: three general stores, one bank, three elevators and a few other lines of business in proportion to the above. There is a fine school in the village, and classes are given up to and including grade twelve.

SURFACE AND SURFACE COVERING

The surface of this township can be described as gently rolling and gently sloping, except for about 3 sections in the northwesterly part and a section in the southwesterly part of the township. The surface covering is divided as follows: fifty per cent is now being cultivated; about 4 per cent is poplar and willow bush 6 to 10 feet in height; two per cent is poplar to 4 inches; about 2 per cent is lake and the remainder is open prairie land.

SOIL

The soil of the township as a whole is inclined to be sandy. The areas of the main types are approximately as follows: 20 per cent fine sand; 20 per cent sandy loam; 20 per cent fine sandy loam with sandy loam subsoil; 35 per cent fine sandy loam with clay loam subsoil and 5 per cent clay and muck.

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this locality commenced about twenty years ago with the greatest activity taking place just prior to the construction of the railway through this district. At present there are about forty-five families living in the township, not including those in the village of Minburn. All of the people are English speaking and are largely of Canadian, American, English, Irish or Scotch descent. This township is a part of the municipality of Birch lake and it would appear that this locality has received its fair share of local improvements. Within the township there are 30 miles of Provincial Government telephone lines and as a consequence many of the farmers enjoy the use of this service.

CROPS AND STOCK

Wheat, oats and rye constitute the chief grain crop while oat and rye hay are the chief fodder crop. All the vegetables commonly grown in western Canada are grown here, but they are not grown extensively for marketing. As a rule grain crops in this district are successfully grown and harvested, although a few partial crop failures are reported. Mixed farming is carried on by most of the people, who are all well supplied with horses to meet their requirements. The average number of cattle per farm is about 30, with 6 to 10 milk cows. Cream is conveniently shipped to Edmonton, Vegreville, or Mannville where a fair return is obtained. Nearly all of the farmers have a few hogs, but none go into hog raising extensively.

HAY AND WINTER FEED

A limited amount of winter feed for stock is obtained from the low slough lands, but by far the greater amount is secured from oat and rye hay and from oat straw. A number of farmers are just now experimenting in the growing of sunflowers. These and rye withstand the drought exceeding well and, farmers are looking to these two crops for feed for their stock in dry seasons.

FUEL

Lignite coal shipped in from Edmonton constitutes the chief source of fuel, although a limited amount of poplar wood is hauled from the country 10 to 20 miles north of Minburn. Also in some cases a limited amount of wood is obtained when the land is being cleared, but in this township only a very small proportion of the land has to be cleared.

WATER

Birch Creek, a small stream about 4 feet wide and a few inches deep flows southeasterly across the township. There are numerous springs, and much boggy land along this stream. This provides an abundance of water for stock. Two other small drainage courses join Birch Creek in section 24, one originating in springs flowing from the north and the other from the south. The country for two or three miles back from Birch Creek drains into it, but beyond that the water drains into the low areas to form grassy sloughs and ponds that frequently dry up. Good water is obtained in wells at depths from 20 to 70 feet.

POST OFFICE AND SCHOOLS

Mail is obtained from the villages of Innisfree or Minburn, which have a daily mail service.

The schools to meet the educational needs of the children are located as follows: on the southeast quarter of section 3; on the southwest of section 23; on the northeast of section 24-51-11 and on the southwest quarter of section 11-52-10. These are all one-roomed schools and they are well attended.

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

August, 1923.

Map of Township 50, Range 12, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa SCALE 60 CHAINS TO AN INCH





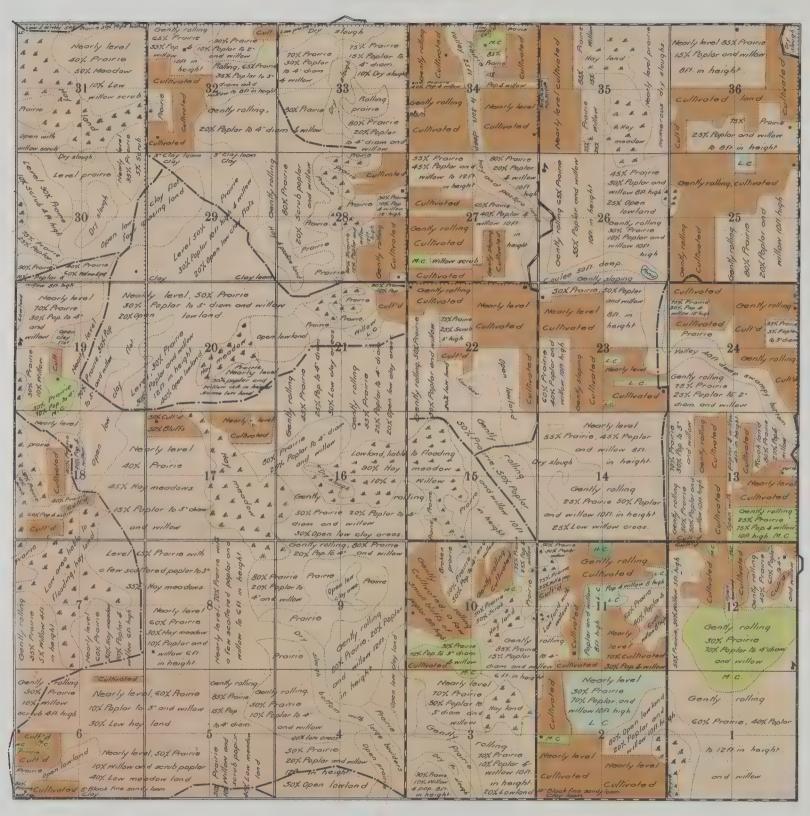
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Open or nearly open lands.	
Light clearing	L.C.
Medium clearing	M.C.
Heavy clearing	H.C.
Hay meadows	M 1X 1/1
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Lakes, ponds, sloughs	В
Streams	F F
Non-perennial streams	В
Elevations (in feet above me	nan sea level) 2206 S

Roads:	
Main through roads	
Secondary roads	
Local roads, in good condition	
Local roads, in poor condition	
Pack trails	
Telephone lines along roads	
Telephone lines not along roads	******
Bridges	
Ferries	F
Buildings	
Schools	. 4
Land reserved for bird sanctuary	MIMININ

Lands investigated by R. H. Knight,
Dominion Land Surveyo 14th July 1923

Map of Township 50, Range 13, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa SCALE 60 CHAINS TO AN INCH



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Lands Investigated by

REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 50, RANGE 13, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

The villages of Ranfurly and Lavoy are the railway points nearest to this township. Both places are situated on the Canadian National railway. The former place is situated in section 15-51-12 and the latter is in section 4-52-13. Lavoy is six miles from the north boundary of the township, while Ranfurly is about the same distance from its northeast corner. To each point there are well-travelled roads in good condition. Within the township and along its boundaries there are about 25 miles of well-travelled and about 22 miles of slightly travelled roads.

SURFACE AND SURFACE COVERINGS

The surface of this township is nearly level or gently rolling. The greater part of the surplus water flows to the low areas and forms small lakes, sloughs and ponds. At the time the examination of these lands was made the low areas were all dry and were producing fairly good hay. There is a drainage basin running southeasterly through sections 34, 27, 26, 23, and 24. This drains the northeasterly part of the township fairly well. Another drainage outlet for a limited amount of water is southeasterly through sections, 8, 9, 4, and 3.

The surface of the township is covered as follows: 16 per cent is being cultivated, 19 per cent is covered with poplar and willow bush from 5 to 12 feet in height, while the remainder is prairie. In the west half of the township a considerable portion of the prairie comprises the low land and dried slough areas.

SOIL

In the westerly one-third of the township the soil is clay and mixed loams with clay subsoil. In sections, 3, 4, 9, 10, 15, 16, and 21 the soil is black fine sandy loam with clay and clay loam areas. The soil of the remainder of the township is largely black fine sandy loam from 6 to 12 inches deep with a clay loam subsoil.

SETTLEMENT

The first settlement of this township took place about twenty years ago. The settlers drove in from the then nearest railway point at Edmonton. To-day there are about twenty-five families living in the township, and the majority of them are Canadian or American born. The township is a part of the municipality of Patricia. From general appearances it would seem that this township is receiving its fair share of local improvements so far as the construction and maintenance of roads are concerned. Within the township there are about 25 miles of Government telephone lines, and many of the residents enjoy the telephone service.

CROPS AND STOCK

Wheat and oats are the chief grain crops grown, although rye and barley are grown to a considerable extent. In this district crops are grown and harvested successfully, although in 1921 and 1922 they were a partial failure due to drought. Many of the farmers have a fair amount of stock, chiefly cattle, hogs, and horses. Dairying is carried on successfully by some of the farmers and cream is shipped to the creameries at Vegreville or Edmonton.

HAY AND WINTER FEED

The source of winter feed is from oat and rye hay, from upland and lowland wild hay, and from straw.

WATER

Good water is obtained from wells at depths ranging from 30 to 100 feet.

FUEL

A small amount of fuel is secured from the poplar trees when land is being cleared, but the fuel used by nearly all of the farmers is lignite coal shipped in from the Edmonton district, and which costs \$6 to \$8 per ton at Lavoy or Ranfurly.

POST OFFICE AND SCHOOLS

The majority of the settlers get their mail from one of the villages of Ranfurly or Lavoy. The schools established to serve the educational needs of the children are situated on the southeast quarter of section 12, the northwest quarter of section 19, and the northwest quarter of section 26.

REMARKS

The easterly one-half to two-thirds of this township has good soil and a fair proportion is already under cultivation. The westerly one-third to one-half is not so favourable, inasmuch as there are many low areas liable to flooding in wet seasons, and the good land consequently is somewhat cut up. The township on the whole, however, is well situated with reference to roads and transportation, and it would appear that mixed farming and dairying can be successfully carried on.

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

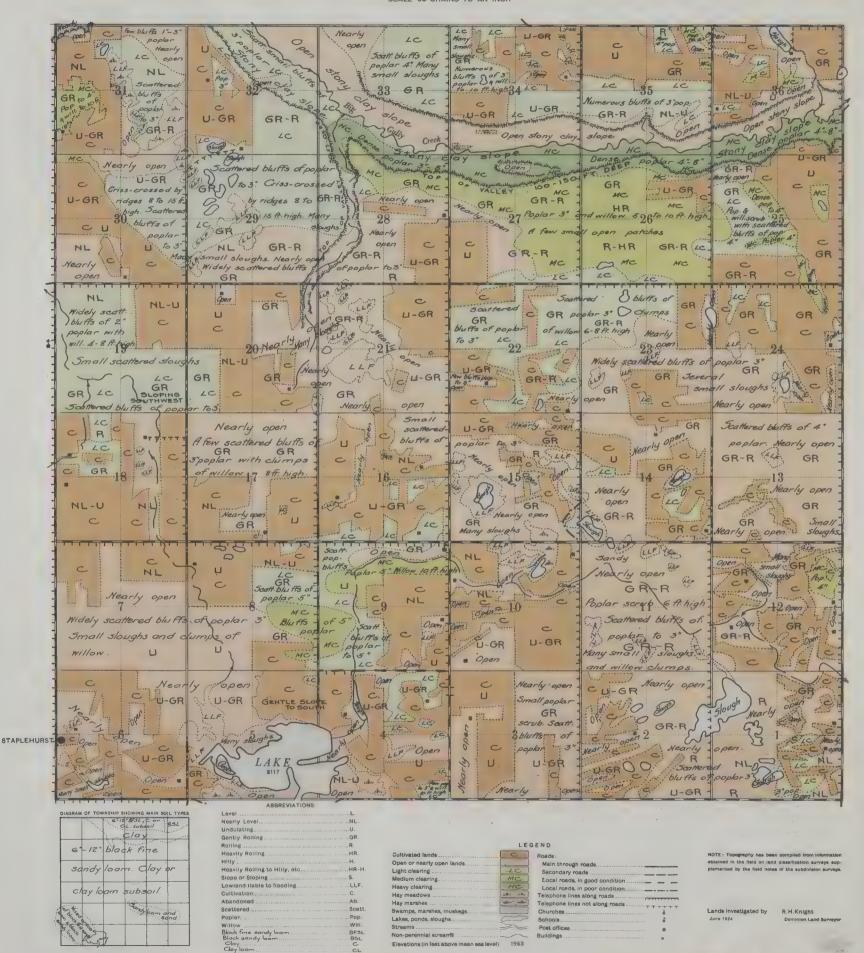
July, 1923.

Dominion Land Surveyor.

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Map of Township 51, Range 1, West of the Fourth Meridian

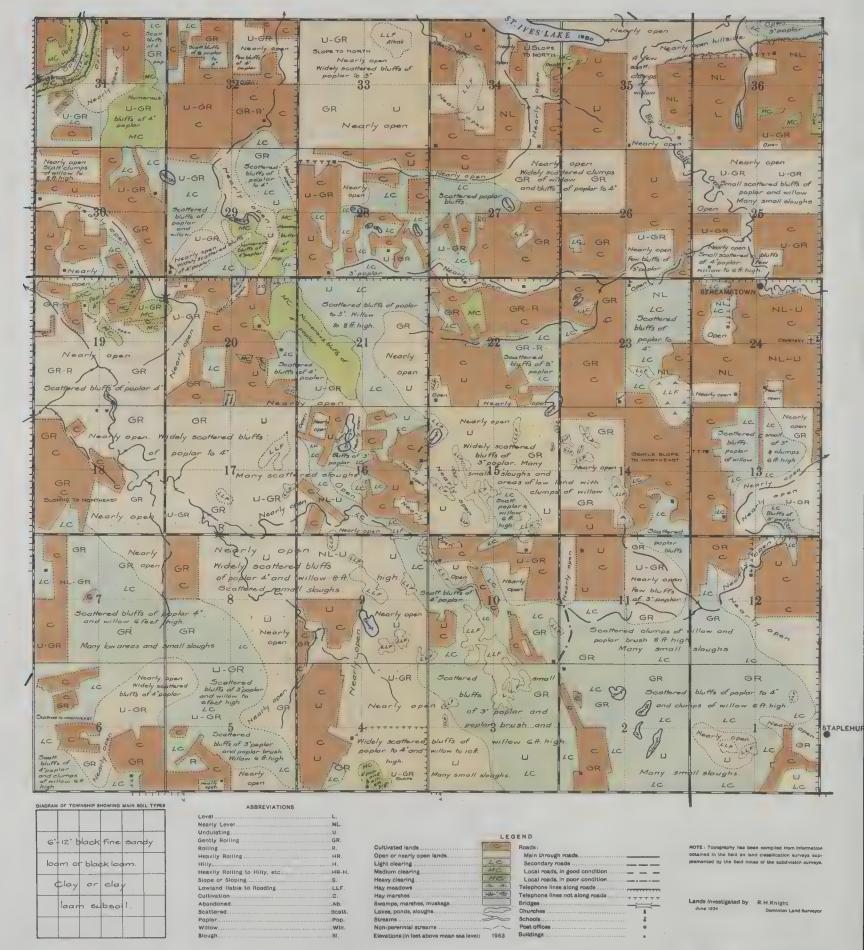
Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa SCALE 60 CHAINS TO AN INCH



Map of Township 51, Range 2, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa

SCALE 60 CHAINS TO AN INCH



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REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 51, RANGE 3, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

The village of Kitscoty on the line of the Canadian National Railways between Winnipeg and Edmonton via Saskatoon and North Battleford, lies two miles south of the south boundary of this township. The interprovincial highway between Saskatoon and Edmonton passes along the south boundaries of sections 3 to 6 and along the west boundaries of sections 6 and 7. Another main market road from Kitscoty leads north through the township one mile west of the east boundary. From these main roads many local roads branching off make all lands accessible.

VILLAGE

The village of Kitscoty has a population of about 200. All lines of business essential to the needs of a farming community are represented here. The shipping facilities are good and include five elevators with a total capacity of 285,000 bushels of grain. There is a daily passenger and mail service both east and west.

SURFACE

The surface of this township is of four main types, undulating or slightly sloping, gently rolling, rolling and heavily rolling. The extent of each type is about equal and they are more or less alternating, although the greater part of the heavily rolling and rolling country is in the westerly part while most of the undulating and gently rolling land is in the easterly part. Most of the township has an elevation ranging from 2,150 to 2,250 feet above sea-level.

SURFACE COVERING

Approximately one-quarter of the land is under cultivation. The remainder is prairie with scattered bluffs of young poplar and willow in the west half and numerous bluffs in the east half.

DRAINAGE AND WATER

The general slope of the land is toward the north, and the township is well drained. There are two principal drainage courses, one running north through the northeasterly part of the township and the other northwest through sections 3, 10, 9, 16, 17, 20, 19, 30 and 31 joining Vermilion river about one mile north of the township. On lands not drained by the above watercourses the surplus water gathers in the lower areas forming small and large sloughs, which in some parts are very numerous. These provide a somewhat permanent supply of water for stock. Water for domestic purposes is obtained from wells, most of which in the southwesterly part are from 40 to 80 feet deep while in the northeasterly part of the township where water is difficult to obtain wells 200 feet deep are common.

SOIL

On approximately the southwesterly two-thirds of the township the soil is black fine sandy loam from 4 to 8 inches deep, interspersed with areas of clay loam and clay and with many stony ridges and slopes. On the remainder of the township, excepting parts of sections 33 to 36, the soil is black fine sandy loam from 6 to 12 inches deep interspersed with areas of black loam of the same depth. Both soils have a clay or clay loam subsoil. The soil of the northerly parts of sections 33 to 36 is inclined to be somewhat light having areas of black sandy loam.

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this township was begun in 1903 just prior to the construction of the railway through the district. A present about 85 per cent of the land is occupied, most of which is being used as private pasture. The settlers are all English-speaking and most of them are of Canadian or American origin.

CROPS, STOCK AND WINTER FEED

Wheat and oats are grown for grain and oat greenfeed for fodder. Rye and barley are also grown to a limited extent and are mostly used for feed. Wild hay is secured from the slough areas which frequently dry up and a limited amount of hay is also cut from the upland prairie. The important supply of winter feed, however, is oat greenfeed and straw. Mixed farming is carried on by all the settlers. Horses, cattle and hogs are the chief kinds of stock raised. Dairying is successfully engaged in and is an important source of revenue.

FUEL

A limited amount of wood for fuel is obtained from bush areas within the township. Some is secured from points farther north. Many of the farmers burn lignite coal in winter; this is shipped in from the Edmonton district and costs from \$6 to \$8 per ton at Kitscoty.

SCHOOLS AND POST OFFICES

The school at Kitscoty is attended by children from the southerly part of the township. Other schools are located in the northwest corner of section 7, the southwest corner of section 14, and near the northwest corner of section 31.

A few settlers in the northerly portion of this township get their mail at Bridstow post office in section 6 of the township to the north. The others get their mail at Kitscoty.

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

June, 1924.

REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 51, RANGE 4, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

This township is favourably situated, in that the Canadian National railway crosses the southerly part of the township and the village of Islay is situated on section 9. The Interprovincial highway between Edmonton and Saskatoon is located along the north boundaries of sections 7 to 12 inclusive. From Islay main roads lead into the country for many miles to the north and these with the local roads branching off through the township make all parts accessible.

VILLAGE

National railways between Winnipeg and Edmonton, via All of the settlers are English-speaking and most of them are Saskatoon and North Battleford. It is an important trading of Canadian or American origin. centre for a large district to the north and south and nearly all lines of business essential to the needs of a large farming community are represented here. The shipping facilities are good and there are four elevators with a total capacity of 175,000 bushels.

SURFACE

township flowing easterly through sections 31, 32 and 33 upland prairie. Hay is supplemented with oat greenfeed and This stream is about 50 feet wide and under normal condi-straw, for winter feed for stock. Mixed farming is carried tions its flow is sluggish. The river valley is slightly over on by many settlers. Horses, cattle and hogs are the chief 100 feet in depth and is about three-quarters of a mile wide. kinds of stock raised. Dairying is successfully engaged in At the north boundary of section 33 the elevation of Ver- and is found to be an important source of revenue. milion river is approximately 1,870 feet above sea-level while the mean elevation of the surface of the township is about 2,000 to 2,050 feet. Away from the river valley the surface alternates between gently rolling, rolling, and heavily rolling, these classes being in about equal proportions.

SURFACE COVERING

Approximately one-third of the land is under cultivation. points. The remainder is prairie and is being intensively pastured.

DRAINAGE AND WATER

creek, flowing northerly through sections 16, 21, 28 and 33 to is a daily mail service to and from both east and west. the Vermilion river, and a number of small tributaries in the south part of the township. The areas drained by these creeks are narrow and the surplus water of the remainder of the township collects on the lower lands forming a considerable number of sloughs. Good water is obtained from wells, most of which are from 40 to 60 feet deep.

Most of sections 7, 8, and 31 and parts of sections 9, 17, 18, and 32 have a soil that is mostly black sandy loam. On the remainder of the township the soil is very largely black fine sandy loam to depths of from 4 to 8 inches, interspersed with small areas of clay loam and clay, and with many stony ridges and slopes.

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this township was begun in 1904, the year that the railway was being constructed through this dis-The village of Islay is on the line of the Canadian trict. At present about 85 per cent of this land is occupied.

CROPS AND STOCK

Wheat and oats are grown for grain and oat greenfeed for fodder. Rye and barley are grown to a limited extent. Considerable wild hay is cut along the flats near Vermilion Vermilion river cuts through the northerly part of this river and a limited amount is secured from slough areas and

FUEL

A limited amount of wood is used for fuel and is hauled in from points farther north. Lignite coal, however, is the fuel most used. It is shipped in from the Edmonton district and costs from \$6 to \$8 per ton at Islay and other railway

SCHOOLS AND POST OFFICES

Good educational facilities are available at Islay and there are also schools near the northeast corners of sections The principal drainage in this township is through a small 12 and 36. All of the farmers get their mail at Islay.

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

Dominion Land Surveyor.

June, 1924.

MONTH AND HON THE.

REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 51, RANGE 5, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

This township is conveniently reached from Islay, Borradaile, or Vermilion. Islay is two miles east, Borra- 26 and 25 have a main soil type of black fine sandy loam daile one mile south, and Vermilion five miles west and one ranging in depth from six to eight inches, interspersed with mile south. The Interprovincial highway between Saskatoon and Edmonton passes through this township and many roads branching off from it make all parts of the township mixed areas of black sandy loam, black fine sand, and accessible.

VILLAGES

The village of Islay situated in the southerly part of township 51-4-4 on the line of the Canadian National railways between Winnipeg and Edmonton, via Saskatoon and of business essential to the needs of a farming community are represented here. The shipping facilities are good and there are four elevators with a total capacity of 175,000 bushels.

Borradaile is a siding on the same railway. It has one elevator with a capacity of 35,000 bushels. There are no other business establishments here.

SURFACE

at the east boundary of section 20 has an elevation of who find it an important source of revenue. approximately 1,875 feet above sea-level, while the approximate mean elevation of the land of the township is slightly over 2,000 feet. Back from the river valley the surface of the land is generally good, the greater portion being slightly sloping, undulating or gently rolling. A few sections scattered throughout the township may be de- which are somewhat scarce, lignite coal shipped from Edscribed as rolling and a few quarters as heavily rolling.

SURFACE COVERING

Approximately one-quarter of the land is under cultivation. The remainder is prairie with here and there a few bluffs of young poplar and willow.

DRAINAGE AND WATER

Most of the surplus run-off water finds its way to which receives a daily mail from both east and west. Vermilion river. Other than sections 1, 2, 4, and 31, the land is fairly free from lakes and sloughs. About one-third of the area of these sections is in lakes or land liable to flooding. The river affords a permanent supply of water for stock, and good water for domestic purposes is obtained from wells, most of which range in depth from thirty to sixty feet.

SOIL

Sections 1, 23, 24 and parts of sections 2, 5, 12, 13, 14, 15, small areas of clay and clay loam, and many stony ridges. The soil over the remainder of the township consists of brown or yellow sand, with a few areas that are stony.

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this township was begun in 1904 North Battleford, is the trading centre for a large district when the railway was being constructed through the dislying north and south from the railway, and nearly all lines trict. At present about seventy per cent of the land is occupied. The settlers are all English-speaking and most of them are of Canadian or American origin.

CROPS, STOCK AND WINTERFEED

Wheat and oats are grown for grain and oat greenfeed for fodder. Rye and barley are also grown to a limited extent. Considerable wild hay is cut along the flats of the Vermilion river and a limited amount is secured from the Vermilion river flows northeasterly through sections slough areas and upland prairie. The wild hay supple-18, 20, 21, 27, 34 and 35 of this township. This stream is mented by oat greenfeed and straw constitutes the winterabout fifty feet wide, and under ordinary conditions its feed for stock. Mixed farming is carried on by many flow is sluggish. Its valley is slightly over one hundred feet settlers, horses, cattle and hogs being the chief stock raised. deep and about three-quarters of a mile wide. The river Dairying is successfully engaged in by most of the farmers,

FUEL

Part of the fuel used is obtained from the poplar bluffs, monton, costing \$6 to \$8 a ton at the railway, makes up the remainder of the fuel consumed.

SCHOOLS AND POST OFFICES

Schools to serve the educational requirements of this township are situated at the northwest corner of section 19, on the east side of section 22, and on the south side of section 6. Islay or Vermilion are the post offices, each of

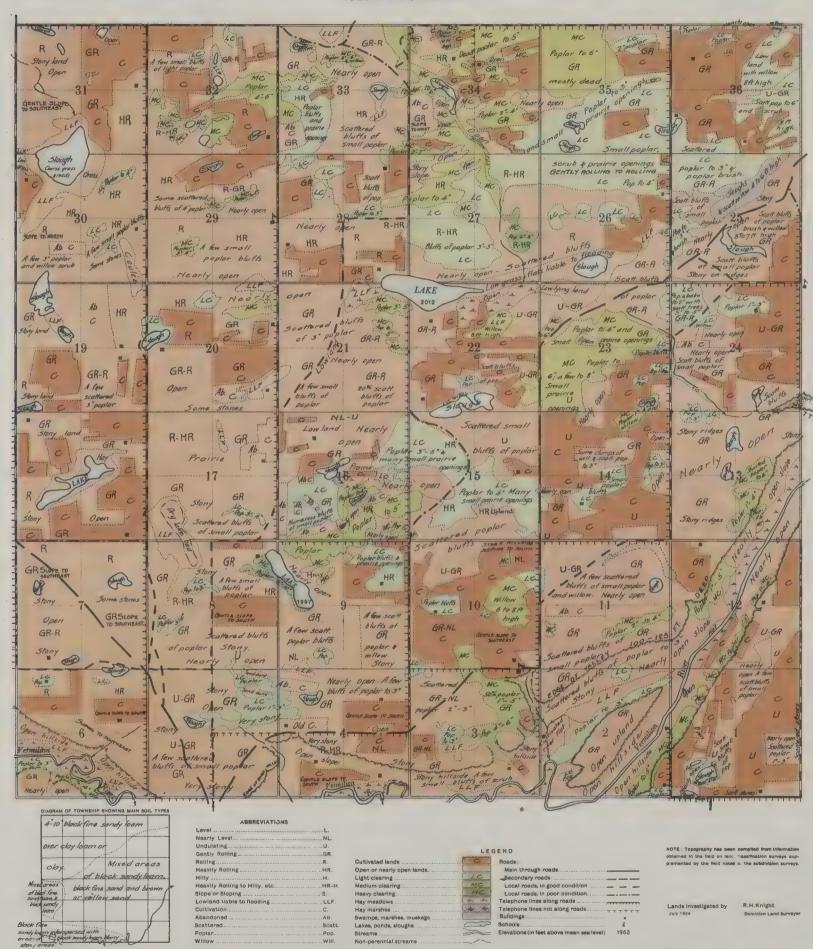
(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

Dominion Land Surveyor.

June, 1924.

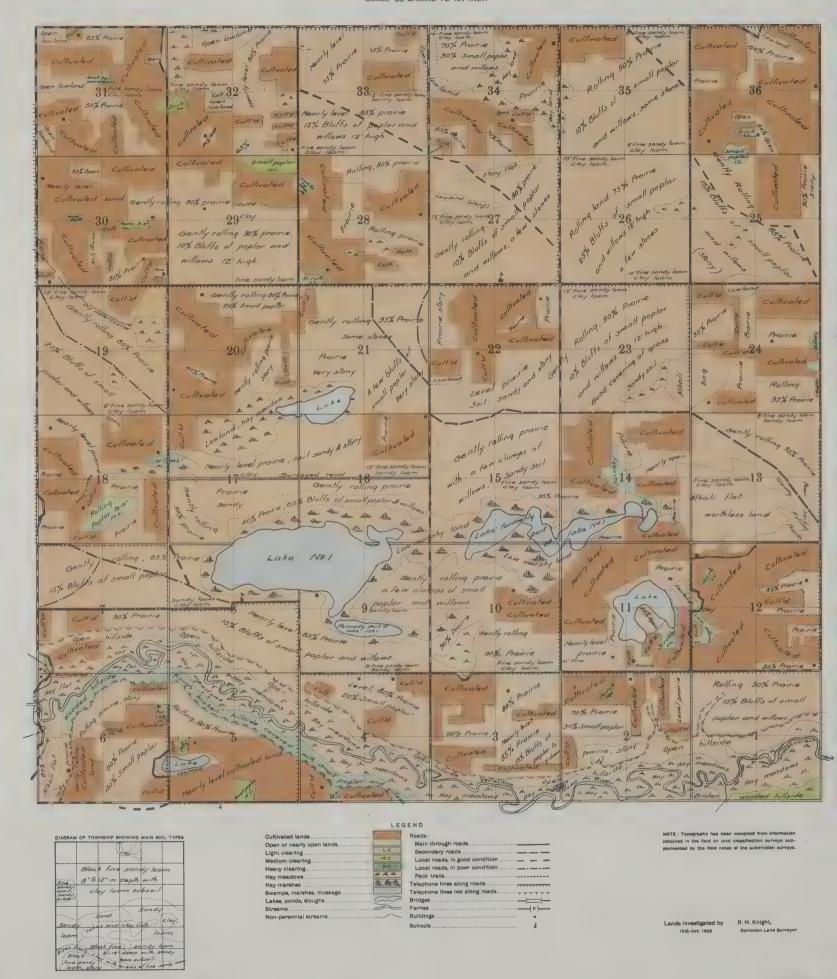
Map of Township 51, Range 6, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa



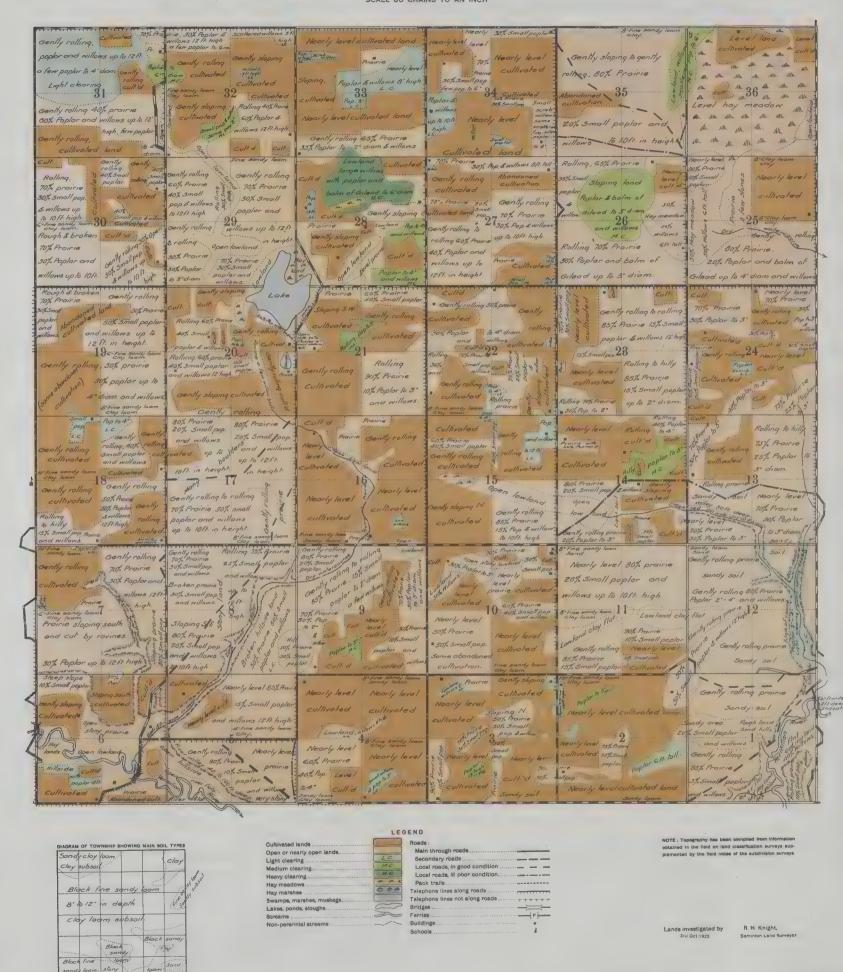
Map of Township 51, Range 7, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa



Map of Township 51, Range 8, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa
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REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 51, RANGE 8, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY

This township is easily reached from the village of Mannville located in the southeast quarter of section 25-50-9 on the line of the Canadian National railways. Mannville is only 2 miles south of the southwest corner of the township. Claysmore station is situated 2 miles south of the southeast corner of the township, and the town of Vermilion is seven or eight miles east of the same point.

ROADS

An interprovincial highway connects the above-mentioned points and from each place good roads enter the township. There are about 50 miles of well-travelled and about 10 miles of slightly-travelled roads in this township. Nearly all roads are graded and are in a fair state of repair.

VILLAGES

Practically all of the settlers in this township recognize Mannville as their place of business. The village has a population of about 400 and all lines of business, necessary to serve the requirements of a farming community are represented. At this point there is a weekly newspaper published; there are two banks, a first-class hotel, five elevators, one flour mill and a creamery. The municipal hospital, which is supported jointly by three municipalities, is located at Mannville.

Claysmore has not yet developed into a village there being only a station and grain elevator. Claysmore is located at the intersection of well-travelled roads, in the centre of a good agricultural district.

SURFACE

The surface of the land is gently sloping, nearly level or gently rolling. The former two types of surface comprise about 40 per cent of the total area of the township. The gently rolling type makes up about 50 per cent of the total surface while the remainder of the township being about 10 per cent is made up of rolling or hilly country. These latter are mostly in the southwesterly part of the township.

SURFACE COVERING

Approximately 35 per cent of the land is under cultivation; 25 to 30 per cent is covered with poplar and willow bush from 6 to 12 feet in height and the remainder is open prairie land.

SOIL

The predominating soil is black fine sandy loam to a depth of 8 to 12 inches over a subsurface soil of clay loam. The subsoil is a compact grey clay. There are also small areas of black sandy loam, clay and sandy clay loam.

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this locality commenced about twenty years ago just prior to the construction of the railway through the district. There are now about fifty families living in the township, all of whom are English speaking, and mostly of Canadian or American origin. This township

forms a part of the municipality of Melberta, and from the condition of the roads it would appear that the township has received its fair share of municipal funds for the construction and maintenance of roads.

CROPS

Approximately 60 per cent of the cropped area is sown to wheat and the remainder to oats, rye and barley of which oats greatly predominates. The chief fodder crop is oat hay which is cut while green. A limited amount of rye hay is also used. As a rule crops are successfully grown and harvested in this district.

STOCK

Mixed farming is carried on to a large extent. All of the farmers are well supplied with horses and most of them have from 20 to 30 head of cattle. Nearly all have hogs varying in numbers up to 20 for each farmer and a few exceeding this number. Dairying is engaged in to a considerable extent, and cream is taken to the creamery at Mannville.

HAY AND WINTER FEED

A limited amount of hay is secured from the upland prairie, and from the low lands. Section 36 in particular, produces a large quantity of natural hay. A few of the farmers are experimenting with the growing of sunflowers for fodder and the experiments, although limited to small areas, are likely to prove successful. A few farmers are also experimenting with the growing of sweet clover. Out green feed, however, is now the important winter feed grown which is supplemented by oat straw.

FUEL

Most of the settlers use lignite coal which is shipped in from the Edmonton district and which costs at Mannville from \$6 to \$8 per ton. Poplar wood supplements the coal and is obtained from the poplar bluffs in the process of clearing or from the district farther north.

WATER

Good water is obtained from wells 30 to 80 feet deep. Vermilion river is a permanent source of supply in the locality of the stream. The drainage of the land is generally southerly into Vermilion river.

POST OFFICE

All of the farmers get their mail from the post office at Mannville.

SCHOOLS

The schools to serve the educational requirements of the children are situated on the northeast quarter of section 10; in the southeast quarter of section 13-51-9 and in the northeast quarter of section 4-52-8.

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

October, 1923.

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

The railway shipping point and business centre to serve this township is Mannville, situated on the Canadian National railways line connecting Edmonton, North Battleford, Saskatoon and Winnipeg. From Mannville two main market roads run northerly through the township. Within the township and along its boundaries there are in all about 30 miles of well-travelled roads and about 25 miles of slightly-travelled roads.

VILLAGE

The population of Mannville is about 400. All lines of business essential to serve the requirements of a farming community are fairly well represented there. In particular the village can boast of a weekly newspaper, two banks, five elevators, one flour mill and a creamery. The Mannville municipal hospital, supported by the village and three adjacent municipalities is located at this point. There is a good mail and train service with a daily through passenger train both ways, and a one way local freight and passenger train.

SURFACE AND SURFACE COVERING

Vermilion river flows southeasterly through this township. The bed of the river is from 40 to 50 feet wide and about 6 feet deep. At the time of survey the water was low and the volume of flow was very small. The river occupies a valley 100 to 200 feet in depth, with varying widths from 2 to 3 miles. The bottom of the valley is quite wide in places, while at other points it is narrow with long gentle slopes or low bench plateaus. The land north and east of the river is more broken, and rises to a greater height than that to the south and west. It is either rolling or hilly except for a few quarter-sections which are gently rolling. The surface of the township is largely prairie although in places there is a considerable growth of young poplar to 4 inches in diameter, and poplar and willow from 6 to 12 feet in height. The surface covering is approximately as follows: 21 per cent now being cultivated; 6 per cent covered with poplar and willow bush from 6 to 12 feet in height; 5 per cent with poplar to 4 inches in diameter, while the remainder is open prairie land.

SOIL

Throughout the township generally the soil is a loose black fine sandy loam. On the northeasterly half of the township the depth of this soil is 6 inches to 8 inches with a clay or clay loam subsoil while on the southwesterly half of the township the depth of top soil is 6 inches to 12 inches with generally a clay loam subsoil. Over the whole of the township there are scattered areas of stony land.

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this locality commenced about twenty years ago with the greatest amount taking place just prior to and during the construction of the railway through this At present there are about thirty-five families living within the township all of whom are English speaking, being of American, English, Irish or Scotch descent. This township forms a part of the municipality of Melberta which | August, 1923.

comprises nine townships. From the condition of the roads it would appear that this township has received its fair share of attention so far as the construction and maintenance of roads is concerned. The municipality assists to the extent of about 30 per cent in the support of the Mannville Munisipal Hospital. Within the township the Provincial Government has already constructed 38 miles of telephone lines, and most of the farmers have the advantage of this service.

CROPS AND STOCK

The chief grain crop of this district is wheat with lesser crops of oats and rve with a limited amount of barley. The fodder crop is oat and rye hay. All of the vegetables commonly grown in western Canada are grown here. As a rule only enough vegetables are produced for local use. Generally crops are successfully grown and harvested, although a few partial failures are reported which have been due to drought or frost. Mixed farming is carried on by nearly all of the settlers. There is an abundance of horses to meet all the requirements of the people and the average number of cattle owned by each farmer is between 30 and 40 head, together with a few hogs averaging about 10. Because of the good marketing facilities and large amount of open range, dairying is carried on and cream is taken to the Mannville creamery. The average number of cows milked by each farmer is from 6 to 8.

HAY AND WINTER FEED

The chief source of winter feed for stock is from oat and rye hay which is cut green, and from straw. A considerable amount of wild hay is obtained from the river flats, where there are some good natural hay lands. A limited amount is also obtained from the low slough lands that occasionally dry up.

FUEL

Most of the farmers use lignite coal which is shipped in from Edmonton and costs from \$6 to \$8 per ton at Mann-A limited amount of wood is also obtained when ville. land is being cleared. Poplar wood when properly dried burns well and is considered a satisfactory fuel.

WATER

Vermilion river flows continuously throughout the summer season, providing a ready supply of water for all stock within reach of the stream. An abundance of good water is obtained from wells from 20 to 70 feet in depth. The drainage of the land is generally good.

POST OFFICE AND SCHOOL

Most of the farmers get their mail from Mannville although a few get their mail from Wealthy post office situated in the southwest quarter of section 10-52-9. The schools to meet the educational needs of the children are in the southeast quarter of section 13, the northeast quarter of ection 17 and the northeast quarter-section 34. These are one-room schools, and all have a fairly large attendance.

R. H. KNIGHT. (Sgd.)

Dominion Land Surveyor.

A. 网络拉拉拉拉拉拉拉

REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 51, RANGE 10, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

This township is easily reached from the villages of Minburn or Innisfree which are both on the Canadian National railways Edmonton to Winnipeg line. The former village is situated in section 14-50-10 and the latter is at the northeast corner of section 3, township 51-11. From each of these prints excellent roads enter the township, and the main interprovincial highway between Edmonton and Saskatoon passes through Innisfree and thence north and easterly through this township. The distance from Innisfree to the west boundary of the township by the good road is three miles, while the distance from Minburn to the south boundary of the township is about 4 miles.

VILLAGES

Innisfree has a population of about 300. Most lines of business essential to serve a farming community are represented here. One bank and three grain elevators have been established at this point, which greatly facilitate the marketing of grain. The train and mail service is good, there being a daily through passenger train each way and a daily local mixed freight and passenger train one way.

Minburn has a population of about 150. The extent of established business to serve the requirements of the adjacent farming community is as follows: three general stores, one bank, three grain elevators, and a few other lines of business in proportion to the above. There is a good school in the village, and classes are given up to and including grade 12.

SURFACE AND SURFACE COVERING

The easterly tier of sections in the township and sections 5, 6, 7 and 8, are generally rolling and somewhat rough lands. The remainder of the township is gently rolling or gently sloping. A summary of the surface covering is approximately as follows: 27 per cent cultivated; 10 per cent poplar to 4 inches; 10 per cent willow and poplar bush 6 to 12 feet in height and the remainder being about 53 per cent open prairie land.

SOIL

The soil of the northeasterly quarter of the township and sections 19, 20, 29, 30, 31 and 32 is a loose black fine sandy loam averaging about 10 inches in depth and having a clay loam subsoil. The soil of the remainder of the township comprises mixed areas of black sandy loam, black fine sandy loam, fine sand and small areas of clay loam.

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this township commenced about twenty years ago with the greatest activity taking place just prior to and during the construction of the railway through this locality. At present there are about fifty families living in the township. All of the people are English speaking and are of Canadian, American, English, Irish or Scotch descent. The township forms a part of the municipality of Birch Lake, and

from general conditions it would appear that this locality has received its fair share of municipal improvements. Within the township the Provincial Government has constructed about 20 miles of telephone lines, and as a consequence many of the farmers have the advantage of this service.

CROPS AND STOCKS

The chief grain crops grown in this locality comprise wheat, oats and rye while the fodder crops are oat and rye hay. As a general rule grain crops are successfully grown and harvested in this district, although a few partial crop failures have occurred due to frosts or drought. All the vegetables commonly grown in western Canada are raised here to meet the needs of the people. Vegetables are not grown extensively for the market.

Mixed farming is carried on by most of the farmers. All are well supplied with horses to meet their requirements, and the number of cattle owned by each farmer is between 30 and 40. A few of the farmers have herds of cattle numbering from 80 to 120 head. Because of the good shipping facilities and fair amount of open range, dairying is carried on to a considerable extent and cream is shipped to Edmonton, Vegreville and Mannville where a fair return is received. Nearly all of the farmers raise a few hogs, but the number seldom exceeds 20, and the average is probably 12 to 15.

WATER

Good water is obtained from wells 20 to 70 feet in depth. The drainage for the greater part of the township is into the lower areas to form grassy sloughs and ponds. These are mostly dry during dry seasons when a fair quality of wild hay is cut from the slough lands.

FUEL

Nearly all of the settlers use lignite coal for fuel, which is shipped in from Edmonton district, and which costs from \$6 to \$8 per ton at Innisfree and Minburn. A limited amount of fuel is secured from the poplar bush, where land is being cleared.

POST OFFICE AND SCHOOLS

Practically all of the people within the township get their mail from Minburn which receives a daily mail from the east and from the west. The schools to serve the educational need of the children are located at Minburn where three teachers are engaged, and in sections 3-51-10 and section 14-50-11 where one-roomed schools are established.

GENERAL

The township is very favourably situated with reference to shipping facilities. The soil of the township on the whole is fairly good and produces good crops.

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

August, 1923.

REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 51, RANGE 11, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

The Canadian National railway between Edmonton, Battleford, and Saskatoon passes through the southerly part of this township. The village of Innisfree is situated on the railway at the northeast corner of section 3. From this point good roads radiate in many directions, and the village serves quite an extensive farming community.

The main through interprovincial highway between Saskatoon and Edmonton passes through Innisfree. A through main road to Viking runs south through the east side of township 50, range 11, and a main road into the north country runs north through the township two miles from the east boundary. In all, within the township and along its boundaries there are about 35 miles of well-travelled roads and about 15 miles of slightly travelled roads. The majority of the well-travelled roads are graded and in fairly good condition.

VILLAGE

Innisfree has a population of about 300. Most lines of business essential for the requirements of a farming community are represented here. One bank, three elevators, and a creamery have been established at this point, which greatly facilitates the marketing of grain and cream. The train service is good, there being a daily through passenger train each way and a daily local mixed freight and passenger train one way.

SURFACE AND SURFACE COVERING

The surface throughout the township varies considerably and is very changeable. Approximately 84 quarters are described as rolling country and 20 quarters are rolling to hilly.

The surface covering is about as follows: 34 per cent under cultivation; 4 per cent covered with a medium thick growth of poplar 3 inches to 6 inches in diameter; 7 per cent is covered with mixed poplar and willow bush 6 to 12 feet in height; 3 per cent comprises surveyed lakes; and the remainder, being about 52 per cent, largely prairie land.

SOIL

Clay loam and clay is found on parts of sections 5, 6, 7, 8 and 18. Black sandy loam with a subsurface soil of sandy loam or sand covers most of sections 1, 2, 11, 12 and 13. The remainder of the township has a soil of black fine sandy loam, of which about one-half the area has a subsurface soil of sandy loam, while the other half of the area has a subsurface soil of clay loam.

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this locality commenced about twenty years ago, just prior to the advent of the railway. The majority of the settlers who came at that time drove in from Edmonton. At present there are about fifty-five families living in the township, not including those living in the village of Innisfree. In the southerly two-thirds of the

township the settlers are largely Canadian or American, while those in the northerly one-third are of mixed nationalities. This township forms a part of the municipality of Birch Lake, and from general appearances it would seem that this locality has received its fair share of local improvements. Within the township there are about 24 miles of telephone lines, and many of the farmers enjoy this service.

CROPS AND STOCK

Wheat, oats, rye, and a limited amount of barley constitute the chief grain crops. Oat and rye hay are the chief fodder crops. As a rule grain is successfully grown and harvested in this district, although the crops for two or three seasons are reported as having been partial failures due to drought and frost. Mixed farming is carried on to a large extent. All of the farmers are well supplied with horses and most of them have from twenty to fifty head of cattle. Nearly all have hogs, ranging in numbers up to twenty, and a few might even exceed this number. Dairying is carried on very successfully because there is a considerable amount of open range and because of good shipping facilities. There is no market for dairy butter and as a consequence cream is sold to the creamery at Innisfree.

HAY AND WINTER FEED

A limited amount of winter feed is secured from the prairie and low slough lands, but by far the greater amount of winter feed for stock is obtained from oat and rye hay and from straw.

FUEL

Most of the farmers use lignite coal, which is shipped in from Edmonton, and which costs from \$6 to \$8 per ton at Innisfree. A limited amount of fuel is secured from the poplar bush when land is being cleared. This wood when properly dried burns well and is considered satisfactory as a fuel for domestic purposes.

WATER

Good water is obtained from wells 20 to 70 feet deep. Birch creek has its source in this township and is more or less of spring origin. The flow of water is slight, but is of great convenience for stock in the locality.

POST OFFICE AND SCHOOL

All the settlers, except a few in the northwesterly part of the township who get their mail at Ranfurly, obtain their mail from the Innisfree post office.

The educational requirements of the children are provided for by schools at Innisfree; on the southeast quarter of section 29 and on the northeast quarter of section 24.

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

July, 1923.

REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 51, RANGE 12, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

This township is favoured by having the village of Ranfurly, situated on the Canadian National railways, in section 15. From this point well-travelled roads radiate in all directions, which means that practically all the land within the township is less than 5 miles from the railway station. The railway runs westerly, then northwesterly across about the middle of the township. The interprovincial highway between Edmonton and Saskatoon passes through Ranfurly, and approximately parallels the railway. Within the township and along its boundaries there are about 35 miles of well-travelled and about 15 miles of slightly travelled roads. As a general rule these are built upon regular road allowances and are fairly well graded.

VILLAGE

Ranfurly is but a small village having one hotel, three general stores, a garage, lumber yard, post office and school. The Provincial Government central telephone office for the district is located here and telephone lines radiate in all directions. Two large grain elevators have been established at this point. The train service is good, there being a daily through passenger train both east and west and a local mixed train one way.

SURFACE AND SURFACE COVERING

The southerly two-thirds of the township, excepting sections 23 and 24, is gently rolling or gently sloping country The northerly one-third, including sections 23 and 24, is rolling to hilly country except for about a half dozen quartersections that are gently rolling. The surface of the township is covered as follows: 27 per cent is under cultivation, 20 per cent is covered with poplar and willow bush from 6 to 12 feet in height with scattered areas of poplar to 4 inches, and the remainder is open prairie land. The rolling to hilly lands in the northerly part of the township produce a good growth of grass. These lands are best suited for grazing.

SOIL

The soil of the southeasterly quarter of the township is black fine sandy loam with a sandy loam subsoil. The remainder of the township has a soil of black fine sandy loam with clay loam subsoil. The soil throughout is loose and easy to work and carries a high percentage of organic matter ranging in depths from 8 to 12 inches.

SETTLEMENT

twenty years ago. At that time the settlers were obliged to drive from Edmonton, their nearest railway point. The railway was constructed through this territory in the years 1904 and 1905, at which time the greatest settlement took place. July, 1923.

At present there are about forty families (including those living in the village of Ranfurly) living in the township, the majority of whom are of Canadian or American descent. The township forms a part of the municipality of Birch Lake, and from general appearances it would seem that this locality has received its fair share of local improvements so far as the construction and maintenance of roads are concerned. About 70 per cent of the people enjoy the services of a Provincial Government telephone.

CROPS AND STOCK

Wheat and oats are the chief grain crops grown for sale, and oat and rye hay for fodder. As a rule crops in the district are successfully grown and ripened, although two or three years of partial crop failures are reported.

All of the farmers are well supplied with horses and most of them have about forty head of cattle. Nearly all carry on dairying and ship cream to Vegreville or Edmonton creameries. There is a very limited market for dairy butter, hence the shipping of cream is compulsory if dairying is to be carried on. A number of farmers raise hogs to a limited extent and find that at present prices they are quite profitable.

HAY AND WINTER FEED

Part of the winter feed required for stock is obtained from upland prairie and part from low slough areas and low lands liable to flooding, but the greater part of fodder is secured from oat and rye hay and from straw. A number of the farmers are growing sunflowers for fodder. With most of them this is an experiment, and the individual areas ranges from 3 to 10 acres.

FUEL

Nearly all of the farmers use lignite coal, which is shipped in from Edmonton and which costs from \$6 to \$8 at Ranfurly. A limited amount of poplar wood is secured in the clearing of the land as well as from the country about 10 miles north of Ranfurly.

WATER

Good water is obtained from wells at depths from 30 to 100 feet. The few small lakes that are in the township have no outlets, hence the water is alkaline and not suitable for 118e.

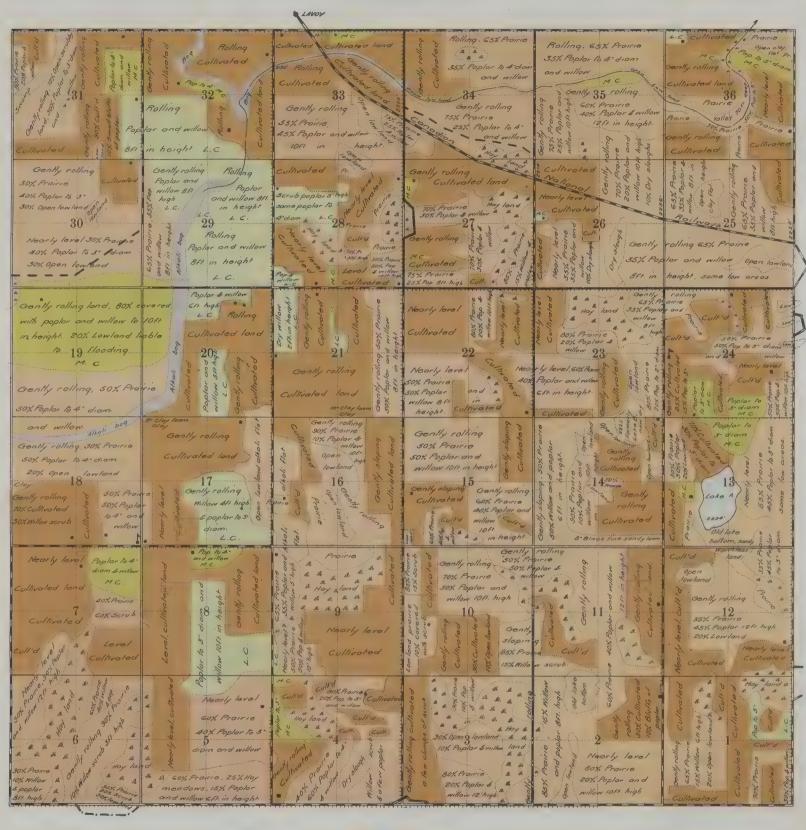
POST OFFICE AND SCHOOLS

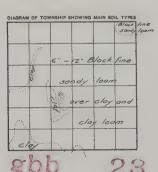
There is a post office and school at Ranfurly. A school The settlement of this township commenced about on the west side of section 24, township 51-13, serves the people in the westerly part of the township.

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

Map of Township 51, Range 13, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa SCALE 60 CHAINS TO AN INCH





LE	BEND
Cultivated lande Open or nearly open lande. Light clearing Medium clearing Heavy clearing Hay meadows Hay marshes Swampe, marshes, muskegs Lakea, ponds, sloughe. Bitreams Non-perennial streame	Roads: Main through roads. Secondary roads. Local roads, in good condition. Local roads, in poor condition. Pack trails. Telephone lines along roads. Trielphone lines not along roads. Ferrice. Suidlings. Sohools. Elevations (in feet above mean sea level) 2250

Lands investigated by R. H. Knight,

REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 51, RANGE 13, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

The village of Lavoy, situated on the Canadian National railways, is in the southwest quarter of section 4 immediately north of this township, and from every part good roads lead into that village. The main through highway between Edmonton and Saskatoon passes through Lavoy, thence easterly along the north boundary of section 33, thence south along the east boundaries of sections 33 and 28, thence easterly along the north boundaries of sections 22, 23, and 24. Including this road, there are within the township and along its boundaries about 45 miles of well travelled and about 4 miles of slightly travelled roads.

SURFACE AND SURFACE COVERING

The surface of this township is gently rolling with a fair percentage of gently sloping and nearly level land. The surface is covered as follows: 31 per cent is cultivated land, 25 to 30 per cent is poplar and willow brush ranging in height from 5 to 14 feet, and the balance is prairie land. There is very little natural drainage and the surplus water drains to the low areas and forms ponds and sloughs. During dry periods these are dry and in many cases produce a fair crop of wild hay, and in others good pasture. There is but one drainage course and that is easterly through sections 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36.

SOIL

The soil of this township consists of a black fine sandy learn ranging in depths from 6 to 12 inches. The subsurface soil is clay loam or sandy loam with a subsoil of clay 2 to 3 feet below the surface. A few small areas of low land have a clay or clay loam soil. These as a rule are not more than 60 or 80 acres in extent.

SETTLEMENT

The first settlement of this township took place about 20 years ago. The settlers at that time drove in from Edmonton. To-day there are about 40 families living in the township, the majority of whom are of Canadian or American birth. The township forms a part of the muni-

cipality of Patricia. From general appearances it is evident that this township receives its fair share of local improvements so far as the construction and maintenance of roads are concerned. Within the township there are 35 miles of Provincial Government telephone lines along the road allowances, and many of the residents enjoy this telephone service.

CROPS AND STOCK

Wheat, oats, barley and rye are the chief grain crops grown. In this district crops are as a rule successfully grown and harvested. Many of the farmers have a fair amount of stock, chiefly cattle, horses, and hogs. Dairying is successfully carried on by many of the farmers and cream is shipped to Edmonton or Vegreville.

HAY AND WINTER FEED

The chief sources of winter feed for stock is from oat and rye hay; from upland and lowland wild hay and from straw.

WATER

Good water is obtained from wells at depths ranging from 30 to 100 feet.

FUEL

A small amount of fuel is secured from the poplar wood when land is being cleared, but most of the settlers use lignite coal, which is shipped in from Edmonton and which costs in Lavoy from \$6 to \$8 per ton.

POST OFFICE AND SCHOOLS

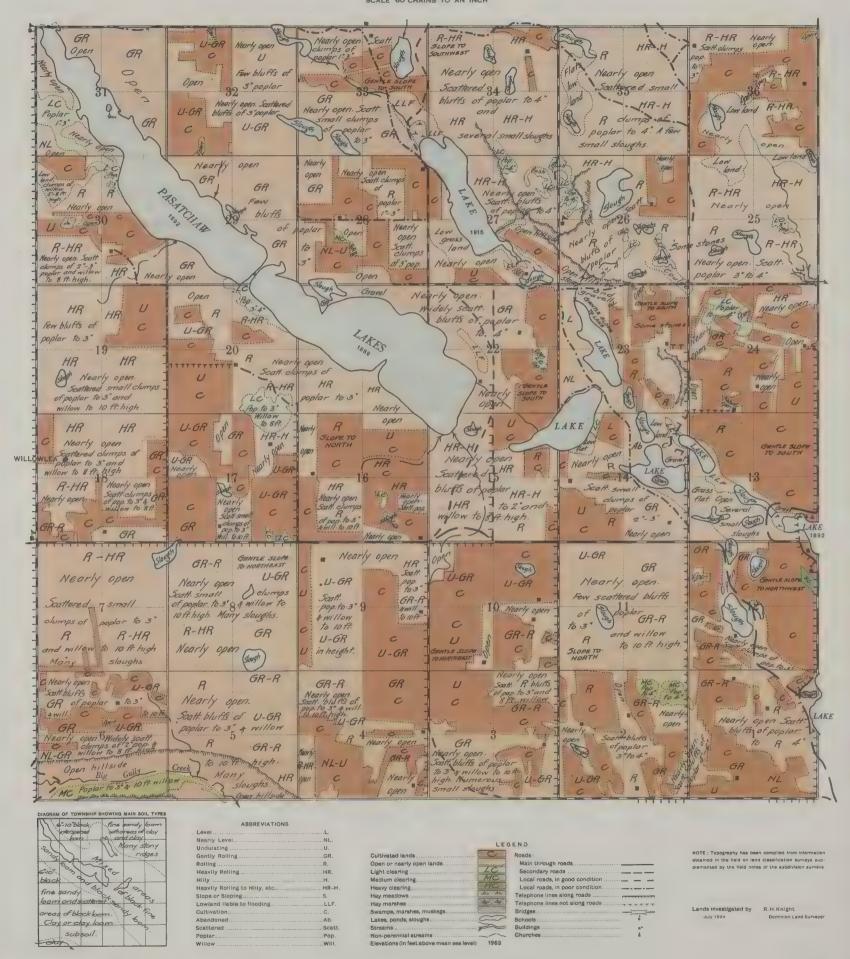
The settlers all get their mail at the village of Lavoy. The schools established to meet the educational requirements of the children of this township are on the southeast quarter of section 18 and the southwest quarter of section 24.

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

July, 1923.

Map of Township 52, Range 1, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa SCALE 60 CHAINS TO AN INCH



REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 52, RANGE 1, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

This township is readily reached from Lloydminster or Blackfoot. The former place is twelve miles south of the southeast corner of the township, the latter is twelve miles south and one mile west of the southwest corner. Main roads from these points pass through the township, and with the many local branch roads all lands are readily accessible.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has located a branch line from Edmonton to Lloydminster, through the southwest corner of the township to the south. This line was graded through this district during the fall of 1924. When it is completed and in operation shipping facilities will be improved.

TOWN

Lloydminster, on the line of the Canadian National railways between Winnipeg and Edmonton via Saskatoon and North Battleford, is a town with a population of about 900, and is unique in that it is partly in each of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. It is an important business and marketing centre for a district extending many miles at present seventy-five per cent of the land is occupied. to the north and south. All lines of business are represented here including adequate professional services, and dian, American or English origin. there are good educational institutions. The shipping facilities include five elevators with a total capacity of 140,000 bushels. There is one flour mill. On completion of the Edmonton to Lloydminster branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, Lloydminster will be an important railway terminal.

At Blackfoot, there are two elevators, two stores, a station grown to a limited extent and are largely used for feed. and a post office. For the people living in the western part of the township under consideration it is a more convenient is supplemented by a limited amount of hay, cut from upland shipping point than Lloydminster.

SURFACE

The surface of the township is about evenly divided between four types, undulating, gently rolling, rolling, and heavily rolling. These various types are about evenly distributed. A broad depression extends diagonally across the township from the northwest corner of section 31 to the northeast corner of section 12. From the bottom of this depression, which is about five miles wide, the land rises to the northeast and to the southwest 150 to 200 feet. The highest elevation, which is slightly over 2,100 feet above sealevel, is in the southwest part of the township. The northeasterly part reaches an elevation slightly less than 2,100 feet.

SURFACE COVERING

Approximately one-third of the township is now under cultivation. The remainder is prainie with scattered bluffs of a mixed growth of young poplar 2 to 4 inches in diameter. and willow 6 to 12 feet in height.

DRAINAGE AND WATER

In the the bottom of the depression above mentioned, which is the main drainage basin in the township, there is a lake four miles long and about one-half mile wide, and a half dozen smaller lakes.

Water for domestic purposes is secured from wells, most of which range in depth from 50 to 80 feet.

SOIL

The main soil type of the southwesterly ten sections of this township is a black fine sandy loam from 6 to 10 inches deep. In sections 25, 26, 32, 34, 35, and 36, the soil is somewhat similar but with scattered small areas of clay loam and clay. Over the remainder of the township there are alternate areas of black sandy loam and black fine sandy loam.

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this township was begun in 1905, and The settlers are English-speaking, and are largely of Cana-

CROPS AND STOCKS

Wheat and oats are the principal grains grown, wheat being sown on the greatest acreage. Barley and rye are

Oat greenfeed is the most important fodder crop and prairie or low slough lands. These together with the large amount of straw available constitute the chief winter feed

Mixed farming is carried on by the majority of the settlers, hogs, cattle and horses being raised. Dairying is engaged in to a limited extent.

FUEL

A limited amount of fuel is obtained from the bluffs within the township. Other poplar wood is secured from the country to the north.

SCHOOLS AND POST OFFICES

The schools to serve this locality are situated at the southwest corner of section 18 and on the east boundary of section 27. Some of the farmers use Willowlea, while others prefer Lloydminster as their post office.

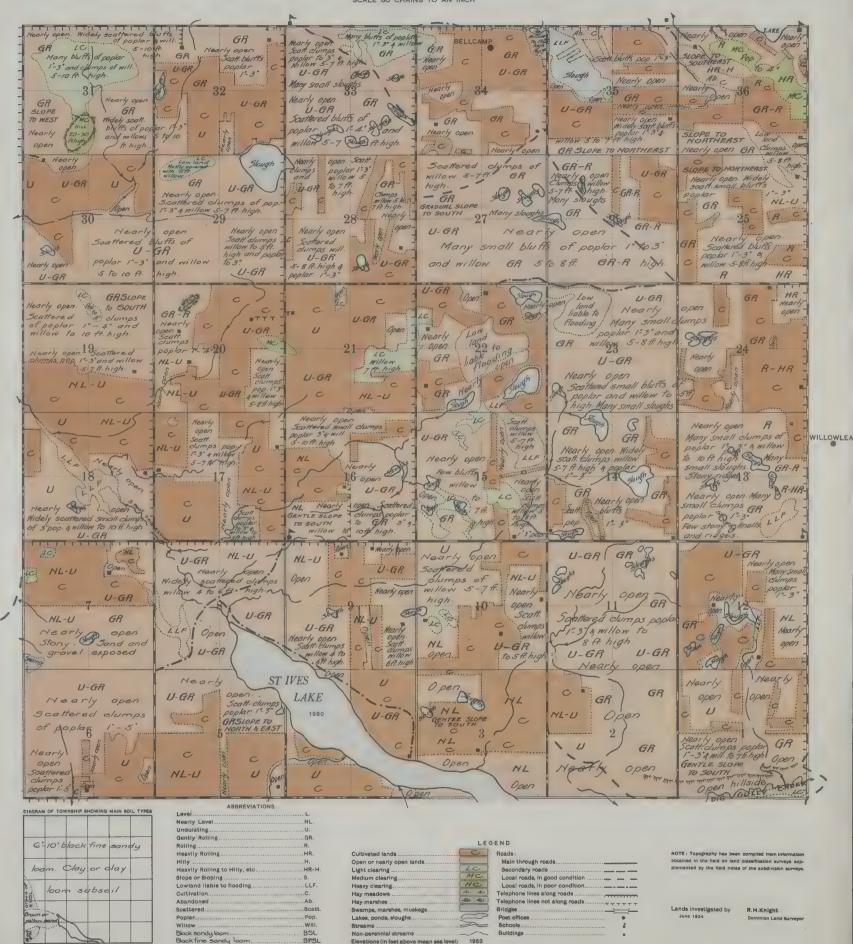
(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

Dominion Land Surveyor.

July, 1924.

Map of Township 52, Range 2, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa



REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 52, RANGE 2, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

This township can be reached from either Kitscoty, one mile west and eight miles south, Blackfoot, eleven miles south, ing on the lower lands, where large and small sloughs are or Lloydminster, twelve miles south and six miles east. Welltravelled roads lead into the township from all of the above places and many local roads branching off make all lands accessible.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has located a branch line from Edmonton to Lloydminster which passes through the southwest quarter of this township. Twenty miles of this otherwise the principal type of soil throughout the township railway was graded northwesterly from Lloydminster in 1924 is black fine sandy loam, to depths ranging from six to ten When it is operating, shipping facilities will be very con-inches, over a clay or clay loam subsoil.

VILLAGES

The village of Kitscoty, situated on the line of the Canadian National railways between Winnipeg and Edmonton, via Saskatoon and North Battleford, has a population of about 200. All lines of business essential to the needs of a farming community are represented here. The shipping facilities are good and there are five elevators with a total capacity of 285,000 bushels of grain. There is a daily passenger and mail service to both east and west.

Though Blackfoot is not even a village it is a very convenient shipping point for an extensive district to the north and a limited district to the south. It is about eight miles southeast of Kitscoty and is on the same line of the Canadian National railways. There are two grain elevators with a total capacity of 70,000 bushels, a station, a post office, two general stores and a small hotel at this point.

SURFACE

land of the southwesterly half is classified as nearly level, extent. slightly sloping, undulating or gently rolling. The northeasterly half of the township is very largely undulating and gently rolling, with some areas that are rolling, and a few quartersections that are heavily rolling. Most of the land in this township is at an elevation ranging from 2,000 to 2,100 feet above sea-level.

SURFACE COVERING

Approximately one-third of the land is now under cultivation. The remainder is prairie, with generally from ten to twenty per cent covered with mixed bush of young poplar Willowlea, Bellcamp and Marwayne post offices. Schools are and willow. The poplar is from one to three inches in located at the southeast corner of section 13, the southwest diameter and the willow from five to twelve feet high.

DRAINAGE AND WATER

The most important drainage is through St. Ives lake, in sections 3, 4, 5, and 8, and its outlet Marwayne creek which flows northwesterly through sections 8 and 18. Slightly more June, 1924.

than the southwesterly half of the township drains this way while the northeasterly part drains north. A few scattered sections are only partially drained, the surplus water gatherformed.

SOIL

Parts of sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 have a light sandy soil,

SETTLEMENT

Settlement was begun in this township in 1903, just prior to the construction of the railway through the district to the south. At present seventy per cent of the land is occupied and the land which is not under cultivation is being used as private pasture.

The settlers are all English-speaking and are mostly of Canadian, English or American origin.

CROPS, STOCK AND WINTER FEED

Wheat and oats are the principal grains grown, wheat covering the greater acreage. Barley is grown to a limited extent and is mostly used as feed. Oat greenfeed is the principal fodder crop and is supplemented by the large quantities of available straw and a limited amount of wild hav which is cut from upland prairie and slough areas. These together constitute the winter feed for stock. Mixed farming is carried on by most of the settlers. Cattle, hogs and a The surface of this township on the whole is good. The few horses are raised. Dairying is engaged in to a limited

FUEL

Wood is used for fuel and a limited amount is obtained within the township but, since the trees are small and scarce. considerable quantities are hauled in from points farther north.

POST OFFICES AND SCHOOLS

Adequate postal facilities are provided by Streamstown, corner of section 16, and near the northwest corner of section 33.

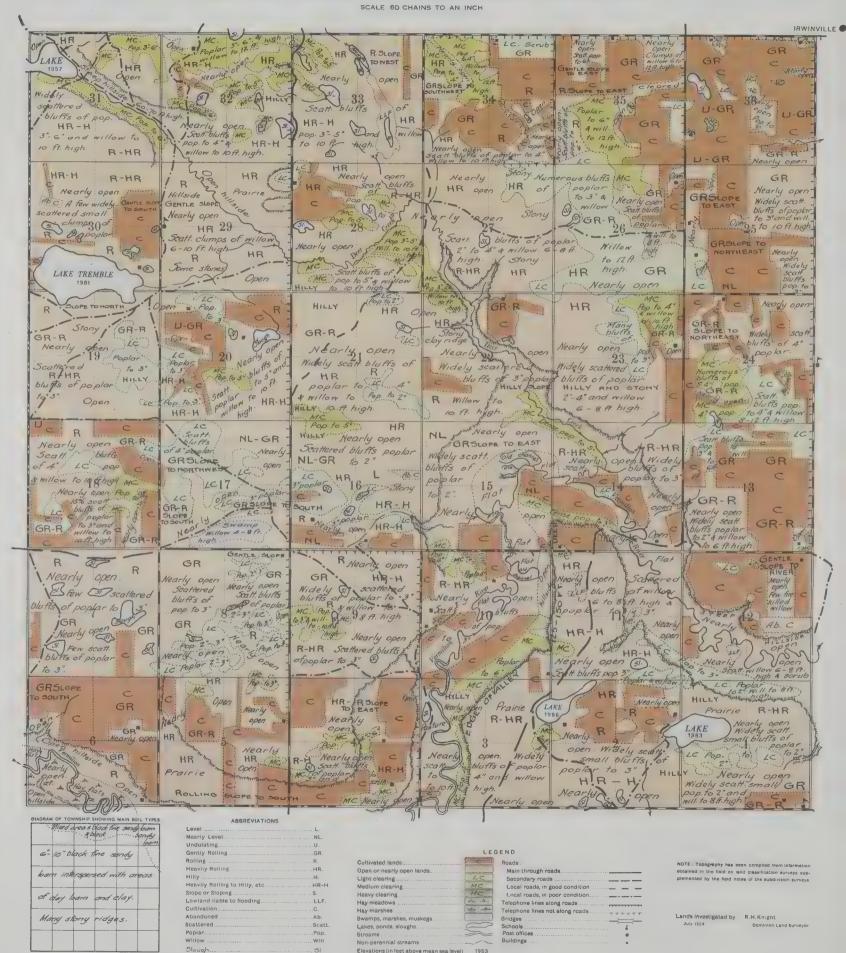
(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

Dominion Land Surveyor.

TO REPORT OF THE

Map of Township 52, Range 4, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa



REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 52, RANGE 4, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

This township is easily reached from the village of Islay which is four miles south and from which two main roads run north through the township. Other roads branching off make nearly all parts accessible.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has located a branch line from Edmonton to Lloydminster which will pass about two miles to the north through township 53. This line will likely be in operation within two or three years.

VILLAGE

The village of Islay is situated in the southerly part of township 51, range 4, on the line of the Canadian National Railways between Winnipeg and Edmonton via Saskatoon and North Battleford. It is an important trading centre for a large district to the north and south and nearly all lines of business essential to the needs of a large farming community are represented here. The shipping facilities are good and include four elevators with a total capacity of 175,000 bushels. There is a daily passenger and mail train service both east and west.

SURFACE

Vermilion river cuts through the southeast quarter of this township flowing northeasterly through sections 3, 10 and 15, then southeasterly through sections 14, 11 and 12. It is from 50 to 80 feet wide and under normal conditions the flow is sluggish. The valley is approximately 200 feet deep and about one mile wide. At the point where the river enters the township it has an elevation of 1,870 feet above sea-level. There are many summits within the township which reach an elevation of 2,100 feet. With these wide differences in elevation the surface of the township is somewhat rough and is about equally divided between gently rolling, rolling, heavily rolling and hilly.

SURFACE COVERING

Approximately one-fifth of the land is under cultivation. This small percentage of cultivated land is due largely to the rough surface and to the fact that thirty per cent of the township is unoccupied. The uncultivated lands are prairie with scattered bluffs of young poplar and willow covering about 10 per cent of the surface in the westerly part of the township and about 20 per cent in the easterly part.

Stranger Was

DRAINAGE AND WATER

Deer creek, which flows intermittently, and Vermilion river are important drainage courses that carry off nearly all surplus water. Good water is obtained from wells from 30 to 70 feet deep Vermilion river is an important source of water for stock.

SOIL

The main soil type of this township is black fine sandy loam from 6 to 10 inches deep. It is interspersed with areas of clay loam and clay and many stony ridges and stony slopes.

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this township was begun in 1905, about the time the railway was being constructed through the district to the south. At present about 70 per cent of the land is occupied, the greater part of which is being used as private pasture. The settlers are all English-speaking and they are mostly of Canadian or American origin.

CROPS, STOCK AND WINTER FEED

Wheat and oats are the chief grains grown, of which the former is sown on the greatest acreage. Oat greenfeed is the principal fodder crop and is supplemented with hay, cut from the upland prairie, and straw for winterfeed for stock. Mixed farming is carried on by most of the settlers. Cattle, horses and hogs are raised. Dairying is engaged in by many of the farmers and has proved to be an important source of revenue.

FUEL

Poplar wood and lignite coal are used for fuel. The former is secured from the bluffs within the township while the latter is shipped in from the Edmonton district and costs from \$6 to \$8 per ton at Islay.

POST OFFICES AND SCHOOLS

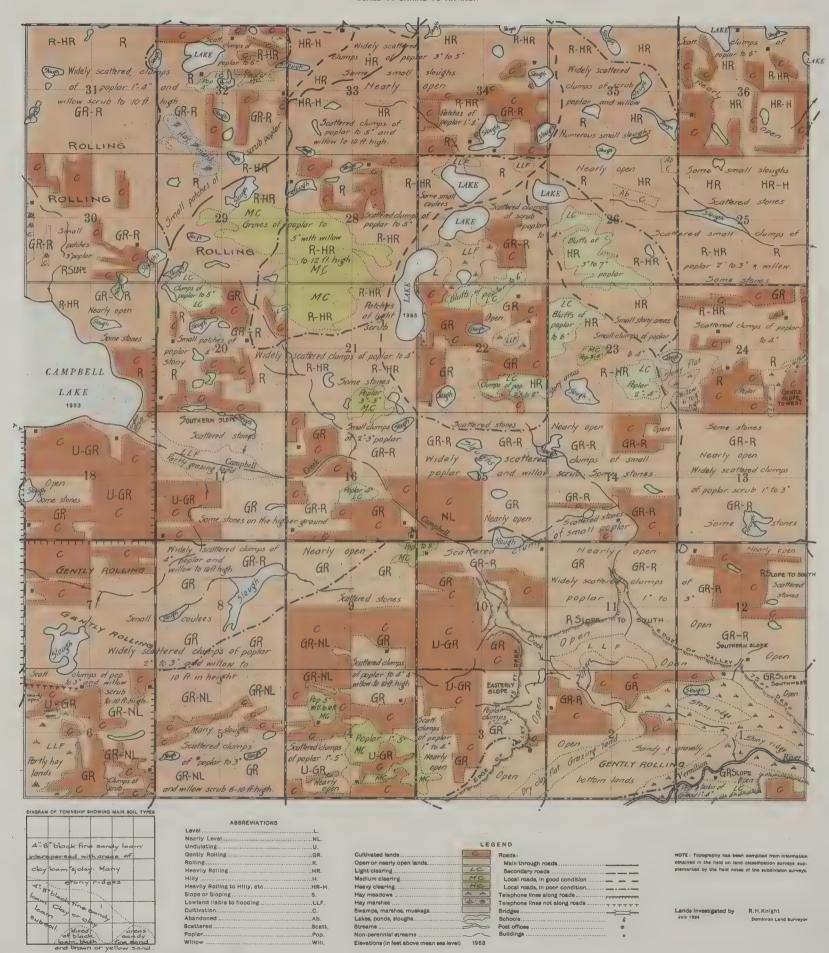
Islay, Bridstow and Irwinville are the post offices used by the settlers of this township. Schools are located on the east side of section 24, on the west side of section 29, and in the southeast corner of section 1.

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

July, 1924.

Map of Township 52, Range 5, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa SCALE 60 CHAINS TO AN INCH



REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 52, RANGE 5, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

This township is more easily reached from the town of Vermilion than from any other point. Good roads lead from Vermilion into and through the township and make all lands easily accessible. This town is seven miles south and five miles west. The Canadian Pacific Railway has located a branch line from Edmonton to Lloydminster, which passes through range 5 just two miles north of this township. Construction work was begun during 1924, and when this line is in operation, shipping facilities will be very convenient.

TOWN

Vermilion, situated on the line of the Canadian National railways between Edmonton and Winnipeg, via North Battleford and Saskatoon, is a divisional point, and has a population of about 1,200. It is an important marketing centre for a large surrounding district and all lines of business essential for fodder. The latter, supplemented by wild hav obtained to the needs of a farming community are represented here. from slough areas and upland prairie, together with straw There are also good educational facilities. The elevators are used for winter feed. Mixed farming and dairying is located at Vermilion have a combined capacity of 110,000 carried on by all settlers, the latter being an immediate bushels.

SURFACE

The surface of this township may be classified as about 10 per cent level or undulating, 40 per cent gently rolling, 30 to the north. per cent rolling, and the remaining 20 per cent heavily rolling and inclined to be hilly. The last type is mostly in the northeasterly part of the township, while the first is in the southcentral portion of the township.

SURFACE COVERING

Approximately one-fifth of the land is under cultivation. The remainder is open prairie with scattered small and large bluffs of young poplar. The open lands are ideal for grazing and are intensively used for that purpose.

DRAINAGE AND WATER

Campbell creek flows southeasterly from Campbell lake in section 19, through sections 18, 17, 16, 10, and 2, emptying into Vermilion river in section 1. Though it is the most important drainage outlet, its flow is intermittent, and its July, 1924.

valley insignificant. Beyond the limits of this basin the surplus run-off water drains into low areas and forms numerous small and large sloughs. These sloughs are an important source of water for stock, and good water for domestic purposes is procured from wells, most of which range in depth from 40 to 80 feet.

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this township was begun in 1904, about the time the railway was built through the district to the south. The people are all English-speaking and most of them are of Canadian or American origin. At present slightly over one-half of the land is occupied.

CROPS AND STOCK

Wheat and oats are grown for grain and oat greenfeed source of revenue.

FUEL

Poplar wood is the chief fuel used. Much of it is obtained from bluffs within the township and some from the district

SOIL

The soil on sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 16, 17, and 18 conwest portion, and the other types are in the intervening sists of from 4 to 8 inches of black fine sandy loam over clay loam or clay. Over the remainder of the township, the soil is somewhat similar, except that there are scattered small areas of clay and clay loam, and many stony ridges.

SCHOOLS AND POST OFFICES

Schools to serve the educational requirements of the children of the township are located at the southeast corner of section 16, and on the north boundary of section 33. A few of the settlers in the north part of the township get their mail at either Wellsdale or Coyote Valley post offices. The majority, however, get their mail from Vermilion.

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 52, RANGE 7, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY

The town of Vermilion which is the local market and chief shipping point for this district is situated some 8 miles from the southeast corner of the township.

The main road from Vermilion to Elk point follows the cast boundary of the township to the northeast corner of section 24, thence northwesterly across section 25, thence northerly along the east boundary of 35 leaving the township at the northeast corner of this section. Other well-travelled roads lead into this main artery of travel. These roads are in good condition and a considerable proportion is graded.

TOWNS

Vermilion a town of 1,200 inhabitants is the first divisional point east of Edmonton on the Canadian National railways. This town is the main shipping point for this township as well as furnishing a limited local market for vegetables, eggs and butter. The town is well supplied with clevators, garages, stores and any other requirements of the farmer including a creamery and a flour mill.

SURFACE AND SURFACE COVERING

The surface of this township is gently rolling to rolling. The surface covering is about as follows: 20 per cent under cultivation, 11 per cent low clay flats, the balance being mostly prairie land. The easterly part has from 5 to 10 per cent of scrub bush on it, the westerly part has from 25 to 40 per cent of small brush over its surface.

SOIL

In sections 35, 36, 27, 26, 25, 23, 24, 13, 14, 11, 12 and 15, there are areas of clay land. These areas are low, liable to flooding and produce a fair growth of slough grass. Sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 30 and 31 have a soil which is black fine sandy loam 6 to 10 inches in depth with a clay loam subsoil. There is an area of clay loam in the easterly part of section 24 and the northeast of 13, another similar area being situated in the northeast of 34, north half of 35, and the northeasterly part of 36 and 25. The remainder of the township has a soil which is fine sandy loam from 8 to 12 inches with a clay loam subsurface soil.

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this township commenced about twenty years ago, just about the time the railway commenced building through this country. Those coming in then drove either from Edmonton or from Saskatoon. At present there are about forty families here. They are mostly Canadians or people who have come from the United States.

This township is in the municipality of Melberta and appears to have received its fair share of local improvements in the form of graded roads. Within the township there are about 29 miles of telephone lines, the central for which is located at Vermilion.

CROPS AND STOCK

Wheat, oats, rye and barley are the principal grain crops raised. In the better years wheat would run about 30 bushels per acre and oats about 70. As a general rule there is a good crop, but for two or three years prior to 1923 the crops were rather poor due to the dry seasons. All vegetables usually grown in western Canada flourish here, but only enough for local needs are grown. Oats and rye hay and sunflowers are grown as forage crops.

Besides selling considerable quantities of grain each farmer milks from eight to ten cows and the cream is sent to Vermilion creamery. Hogs to the number of from 10 to 20 per farm are raised and shipped either to Winnipeg or Edmonton. A considerable number of horses are to be found here but there is practically no market for them. The settlers in the westerly part of the township ship their grain from Claysmore a siding and elevator some 8 miles from the southwest corner of the township. Those in the easterly part ship from Vermilion.

HAY AND WINTER FEED

Limited quantities of natural hay are cut here. This is supplemented with oat hay, rye hay, straw, and sunflower ensilage.

FUEL

Dry wood from the small local bluffs is used for summer fuel. For winter fuel lignite coal from Edmonton is used. This fuel costs from \$6 to \$8 at Vermilion or Claysmore.

WATER

Good fresh water is obtained from wells from 20 to 50 feet deep.

POST OFFICES, SCHOOLS, AND CHURCHES

Moughan post office in section 34 and Hector post office in the southeast of 10 supply the mail to the township.

The children of this township receive their education in one-roomed schools, which are located in the northwest corner of section 11, in the southwest of section 30 and in the northeast of section 1-53-7.

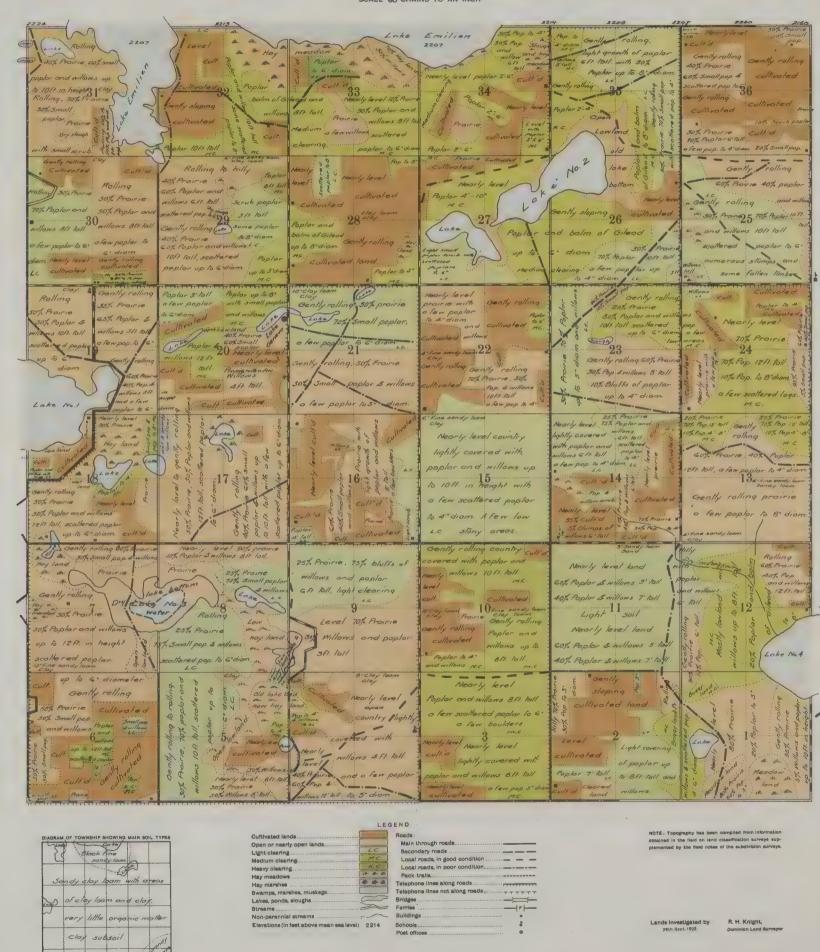
There are two churches, one in the northwest quarter of section 10 and one in the southwest quarter of section 14.

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

October, 1923.

Map of Township 52, Range 8, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa SCALE SO CHAINS TO AN INCH



REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 52, RANGE 8, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY

This township is reached from Mannville or Vermilion. The former is located in section 25-50-9 and the latter in section 32-50-6. Both points are on the line of the Canadian National railways which connects Saskatoon, North Battleford and Edmonton.

ROADS

Within the township there are approximately 45 miles of well-travelled and 25 miles of slightly-travelled rc..ds. Nearly all of the former are graded on the regular road allowance, and are in fair state of repair.

VILLAGE

The majority of the settlers in the township transact their business at Mannville, which has a population of about 400. Nearly all lines of business necessary to meet the requirement of a farming district are well represented there. At this point there is published a weekly newspaper, there are two banks, a first-class hotel, five elevators, one flour mill and a creamery. There is also located here a municipal hospital, which is supported jointly by three municipalities.

SURFACE

The surface of the land varies from nearly level or gently sloping to gently rolling or rolling. The former two types of surface comprise about 55 per cent of the area of the township. The gently rolling type comprises about 35 per cent of the surface, while the remainder is rolling country.

FOREST COVERING

About 15 per cent of the township is under cultivation, about 20 per cent is prairie and the remainder is bush land. The bush is chiefly poplar and willow ranging from small brush 6 feet high to trees 4 inches in diameter.

SOIL

The predominating soil type in this township is sandy clay loam with areas of clay loam and clay. There are about five square miles of black fine sandy loam and some small areas of the same soil scattered through the larger area of sandy clay loam. The sandy clay loam contains very little organic matter.

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this township commenced twenty years ago about the time the railway was constructed through the Mannville district. There are now about forty families living in the township most of whom are of Canadian or American origin. The township forms a part of the municipality of

Melberta, and from the general condition of the roads it would appear that a fair share of funds for road construction and maintenance has been allotted to this locality. There are many miles of Provincial Government telephone lines throughout the township, and most of the farmers have availed themselves of this service.

CROPS

Wheat is the principal grain crop produced, and oats are next in importance. Rye and barley are grown to a limited extent. Crops are successfully grown and harvested in this locality, and very few crop failures are reported since settlement commenced.

STOCK

Mixed farming is carried on to a considerable extent. All of the farmers are well supplied with horses, and most of them have a limited number of cattle and hogs. Dairying is carried on successfully, and is considered a ready source of revenue. The cream is taken to the creamery at Mannville which commenced operations in June, 1923.

HAY AND WINTER FEED

A part of the hay required for stock is secured from the prairie and low lands. The chief source of winter feed however, is from oat green feed and straw.

FUEL

Most of the farmers use poplar wood which is secured in the immediate locality. This, when properly dried burns well, and is considered very satisfactory.

WATER

Good water is obtained from wells varying in depths from 30 to 100 feet. The water in most of the lakes is fairly good, but is useful chiefly for stock.

POST OFFICES

Lake Geneva post office, which has twice a week mail service, is located in the northeast quarter of section 20 where most of the farmers get their mail. The remainder get their mail direct from Mannville.

SCHOOLS

Three schools serve the educational requirements of the children of the township. These are situated in the northeast quarter of section 4; in the northwest quarter of section 19 and in the southwest quarter of section 30 in township 52, range 7.

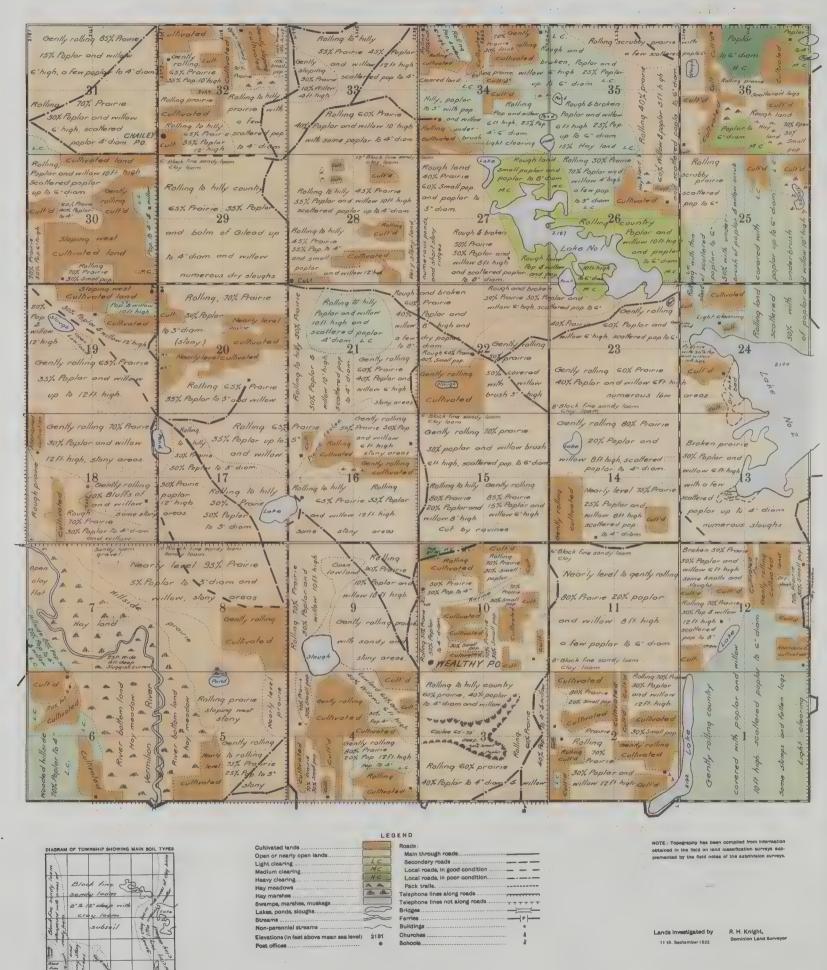
(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

Spetember, 1923.

Map of Township 52, Range 9, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa





REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 52, RANGE 9, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

This township is easily accessible from the village of Mannville. Two main roads lead to the township. One is northerly along the east side of range 9 and the other is 4 miles farther west. By the former route the distance is 8 miles and by the latter it is 11 miles. Within the township and along its boundaries there are about 30 miles of well-travelled roads and about 25 miles of slightly-travelled roads. Most of the former roads are graded upon the regular road allowance while only about 50 per cent of the latter are graded.

VILLAGE

The population of Mannville is about 400. All lines of business essential to serve the requirements of a farming community are represented there. The village has a weekly newspaper, two banks, five grain elevators, one flour mill and one creamery. The Mannville municipal hospital, which is supported by the village and three adjacent municipalities, is located at this point. There is a good train and mail service, there being a daily through passenger and mail train both ways, and a daily one way local freight and passenger train.

SURFACE AND SURFACE COVERING

Approximately 45 per cent of the surface of this township is gently rolling or gently sloping, 30 per cent is rolling, and about 25 per cent is rolling to hilly or inclined to be rough and broken. These various types of surface are distributed irregularly in the township.

The surface covering is approximately as follows: 13 per cent now being cultivated; about 20 per cent covered with a medium growth of poplar and willow 6 to 12 feet in height with scattered areas of poplar to 4 inches in diameter; about 8 per cent lake areas, slough land, and land liable to flooding, while the remainder is open prairie land.

SOIL

Throughout the township generally, the soil is a black fine sandy loam to an average depth of about 8 inches. Over about half of the township the subsoil is clay while over the other half the subsoil is clay loam. The clay soil in many places is stony and on the tops of the ridges and higher lands the stones are at the surface.

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this locality commenced about twenty years ago with the greatest activity taking place during the construction of the railway through the district to the south. At present there are about thirty-five families living in the township most of whom are English speaking being of Canadian, American, or English descent. This township forms a part of the municipality of Melberta which comprises nine townships. From the condition of the roads it would appear that the township has received its fair share of local improvements so far as the construction and maintenance of roads are concerned. Within the township the Provincial Government has constructed 26 miles of telephone lines and as a consequence many of the farmers have the advantage of this service.

CROPS AND STOCK

Wheat, oats and rye are the chief grain crops grown, while oat and rye hay is the chief fodder crop. All of the vegetables commonly grown in western Canada are raised here. As a rule only enough are produced for the use of the farmers themselves. Generally, crops are successfully grown and harvested in this district although a few partial failures are reported which have been due to frost or drought.

Mixed farming is carried on by nearly all of the people. There is an abundance of horses in the district to meet all demands. The average number of cattle owned by each farmer is between 30 and 40 head. Nearly all have a few hogs averaging about 10 to each farmer. Because of the large amount of open range dairying is carried on successfully, and cream is taken to Mannville creamery which has recently been established.

HAY AND WINTER FEED FOR STOCK

The chief source of winter feed for stock is from oat and rye hay, which is cut green, and from straw. A fair amount of wild hay is secured from the edges of sloughs, and from low areas that dry up during the summer.

FUEL

Within the township the settlers have sufficient poplar wood for fuel. This wood when properly dried burns well and is considered very satisfactory.

WATER

The Vermilion river flows continuously throughout the summer season, and this together with a few fresh water lakes and large sloughs assure a good supply of water for stock. Good water is secured from wells drilled, dug or bored to depths ranging from 20 to 70 feet with a few slightly deeper than 70 feet. Vermilion river cuts the township slightly, and flows southerly through sections 5, 6, and 7. The valley at this point is about 100 feet deep and about one and one-half miles wide.

POST OFFICE AND SCHOOLS

Two post offices are situated within the township. Wealthy is in the southwest quarter of section 10 and Chailey is in the southwest quarter of section 32. These offices have a twice a week mail service. The schools to serve the educational need of the children are situated in the northwest quarter of section 19-52-8; in the northeast quarter of section 34-51-9 and in the northeast quarter of section 19 of this township. These are all one-roomed schools and are all well attended.

GENERAL

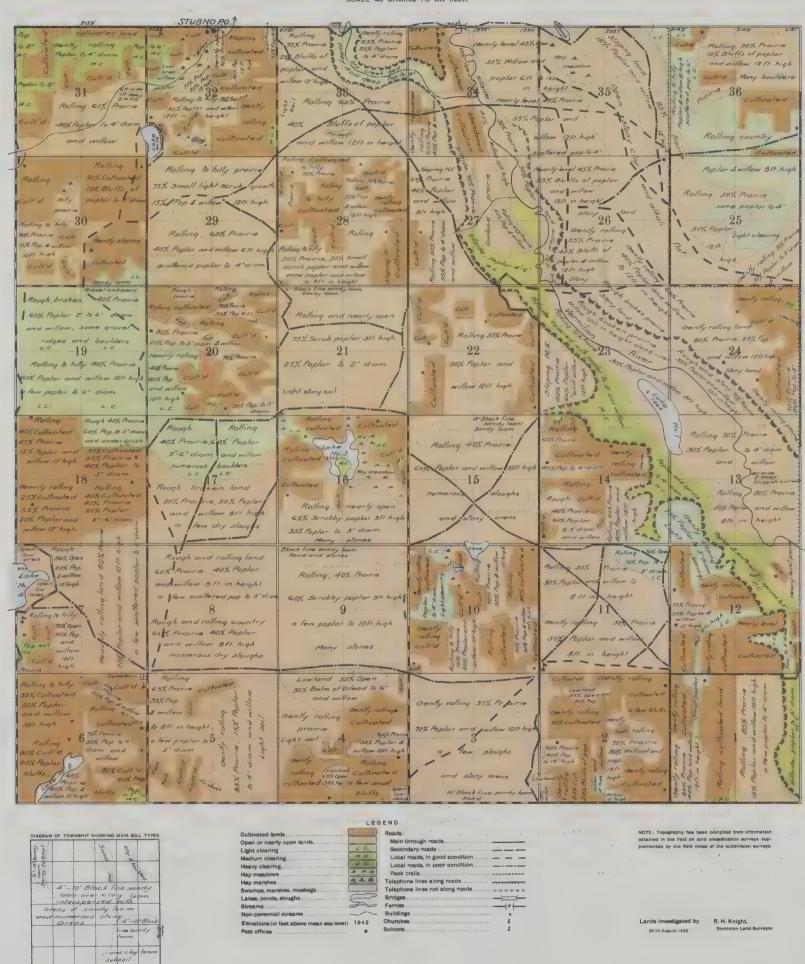
The township with which this report deals is well situated with reference to shipping facilities, and the soil is generally good. Because of the somewhat broken nature of the country the township as a whole is best suited for mixed farming and this is particularly true so long as the open free range exists.

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

September, 1923.

Map of Township 52, Range 10, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa



ACCESSIBILITY

This township is easily reached by well-travelled roads from either Minburn or Innisfree, villages situated on the Canadian National railways which operates between Edmonton and Winnipeg via North Battleford. The former village is situated in section 14-50-10 and the latter is at the northeast corner of section 3, township 51, range 11. The distance from Innisfree to the southwest corner of the township is about 7 miles, while the distance from Minburn to the south boundary of the township is about 9 miles.

VILLAGES

Innisfree has a population of about 300. Most lines of business essential to serve a farming community are represented here. One bank and three grain elevators have been established at this point, which greatly facilitates the marketing of grain. The train and mail service is good, there being a daily through passenger train each way and a daily local mixed freight and passenger train one way.

Minburn has a population of about 150. The extent of established businesses is as follows: three general stores, one bank, three elevators, and a few other lines of business in proportion to the above. There is a good school in the village and classes are given up to and including grade twelve.

SURFACE AND SURFACE COVERING

Vermilion river flows southeasterly through the northcasterly part of the township, and as a consequence the adjacent country is somewhat rolling and broken. The township generally is very uneven, there being 45 per cent rolling, 22 per cent rolling and hilly, and the remainder 33 per cent gently rolling. The areas of the different types of surface are very irregular in shape.

The surface covering of the land is as follows: 16 per cent under cultivation, 15 to 20 per cent poplar and willow bush ranging from 6 to 12 feet in height, with scattered areas of poplars to 4 inches, and the remainder open prairie land.

SOIL

The main type of soil on sections 1, 2, 11 and 12 is a loose very dark grey fine sandy loam with an average depth of about 8 inches and a clay loam subsoil. The soil of the remainder of the township is similar, but it is interspersed with small areas of dark sandy loam and numerous areas of stones.

SETTLEMENT PROGRESS

The settlement of this township commenced about 20 years ago, with the greatest activity taking place just prior to and during the construction of the railway through the district to the south. At present there are about fifty famihes living in the township. The majority of the settlers came from Central Europe, and are of Austrian or Russian descent. The township forms a part of the municipality of Birch Lake, and from general conditions it would appear that the township has received its fair share of local improvements in keeping with the development of the land, and the requirements of settlement. There are only three miles of Provincial Government telephone lines within the township, and these are along the east boundaries of sections 26 and 35 and along the north boundary of section 24. Within the township and along its boundaries there are about 40 miles of well-travelled roads and about the same number of miles

of slightly travelled roads. About 50 per cent of these roads are upon the regular road allowances and the rest are across country, thereby making more direct travel or avoiding hills and rough country. About one-third of the roads are graded, while the remainder are ordinary prairie trails.

CROPS AND STOCK

The farmers are all engaged in mixed farming. The chief grain crops are wheat, oats, and rye, while the chief fodder crop comprises oat and rye hay which are cut green. All of the vegetables commonly grown in Western Canada are raised here in sufficient quantities to meet local requirements. As a general rule grain crops are successfully grown and harvested in this district, although a few partial crop failures have occurred due to drought or frost.

All of the farmers are well supplied with horses and the number of cattle owned by each averages about 30. Because of the good shipping facilities and large amount of open free range land, dairying is carried on to a considerable extent, and cream is shipped to Edmonton or Vegreville. Nearly all of the farmers raise a few hogs; the number for any individual farmer seldom exceeds 20 and will average about 10 throughout the township.

WATER

Good water is obtained from wells 20 to 70 feet deep. The drainage for the greater part of the township is into the low areas to form sloughs, which during dry seasons dry up and produce a fair quality of wild hay. Vermilion river, which flows southeasterly through sections 34, 27, 23, 24 and 13, runs all the year and affords excellent watering facilities for stock in that locality. The bed of the stream is 30 to 40 feet wide and about 6 feet deep. The valley of this stream varies considerably in depth and width, but, generally speaking, it can be described as a wide open valley from one to two miles in width and from 75 to 150 feet in depth.

FUEL

Nearly all of the farmers use poplar wood, which when properly dried burns well and is considered to be quite satisfactory. A few of the settlers use lignite coal during the coldest part of the winter. This coal is shipped in from Edmonton, and costs from \$6 to \$8 per ton at Innisfree or Minburn.

POST OFFICE AND SCHOOL

The post offices to serve the settlers in this township are at the above-mentioned villages, where there is a daily mail service. Stubno post office is situated in the northeast quarter of section 32 and Chailey post office is situated in the southwest quarter of section 32, township 52, range 9.

Schools are situated as follows: on the southwest quarter of section 7, on the northwest quarter of section 32, and on the southwest quarter of section 11. These are all one-room schools and are all well attended.

GENERAL

The township is fairly well situated for shipping facilities and is generally adapted for mixed farming.

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

September, 1923.

REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 52, RANGE 12, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

This township is easily reached from the villages of Ranfurly and Lavoy. Both these villages are on the Canadian National railway, and each is about four miles distant from the nearest part of the township. The former is southwest from the southeast corner of the township and the latter due west of the southwest corner of the township. There are approximately 40 miles of well-travelled and 15 miles of slightly travelled roads in the township. Most of the well-travelled roads are graded and follow closely along the regular road allowances.

VILLAGES

The villages above referred to are both small, each having a few general stores. A bank has been established at Lavoy, while there is none at Ranfurly. Each place has two large grain elevators.

SURFACE AND SURFACE COVERING

The greater portions of sections 6, 7, 17, 19 and 20 are gently rolling or gently sloping lands while the balance of the township is rolling or rolling to hilly and in many places quite hilly.

The surface covering is as follows: 28 per cent of the township is now under cultivation; 10 per cent is covered with poplar 4 inches to 8 inches with young undergrowth, 13 per cent is covered with young poplar and willow from 6 to 12 feet in height; about 5 per cent is small lakes and the remainder being 44 per cent is open prairie land or very light brush.

SOIL

The main soil type of sections 6, 7, 18, 19 and parts of sections 5, 8, 17, 20, 29 and 30 is black fine sandy loam to depths of 8 inches to 12 inches with a sandy loam subsoil; section 1 and parts of sections 2, 11 and 12 have a black sandy loam soil to depths of 6 inches to 10 inches over a sandy loam subsoil; parts of sections 13 and 24 are sand and gravel while the remainder, has alternating areas of black fine sandy loam with clay loam subsurface soil, and areas of black sandy loam with sandy loam subsurface soil. The surface soils range in depths from 6 to 12 inches and a clay subsoil is reached at from 2 to 3 feet. Within the township there are many areas that are stony, and considerable work is entailed in removing them before cultivation can be successfully carried on.

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this township commenced from fifteen to eighteen years ago about the time that the railway was being constructed in this locality. At present there are about fifty families within the township the majority of whom are Ukrainians. The township forms a part of the municipality of Birch Lake and from general appearances it would seem that this locality has received its fair share of local improvements as much work has been done on grading roads and cutting down hills. The Provincial Government telephone system serves a portion of the west and a portion of the southeasterly part of the township. In all about 14 miles of telephone lines have been built upon road allowances.

CROPS AND STOCK

Wheat, oats, rye and a limited amount of barley are the chief grain crops grown, while oat and rye hay are the fodder crops. As a rule grain is successfully grown and harvested in this locality although 2 or 3 years are reported as having been partial failures due either to drought or frost.

All of the farmers are well supplied with horses and most of them have from 20 to 30 head of cattle. Many of them carry on dairying and ship cream to the creameries at Vegreville or Edmonton. There is no market for dairy butter hence the shipping of cream is necessary where dairying is to be carried on. Some of the farmers raise a few hogs but none are raising them on an extensive scale. There are no sheep in this locality.

HAY AND WINTER FEED

Part of the winter feed required for stock is obtained from low slough areas and land liable to flooding, but the greater part of winter fodder is obtained from oat and rye hay, which is cut when green, and from oat straw.

FUEL

There is an abundance of poplar wood to be had within the township, and all the settlers use this for fuel. The poplar when properly dried burns well and is considered very satisfactory.

WATER.

Good water is obtained from wells at depths of from 20 to 70 feet. The numerous small lakes have no outlets, and as a consequence the water is somewhat alkaline in most of them, and is not suitable for use.

POST OFFICE AND SCHOOL

Most of the settlers get their mail at Ranfurly or Lavoy although a few have Innisfree as their post office. The only school in the township is in the northeast quarter of section Four other schools, however, are within reach for the children. One situated in the northeast corner of section 11, township 52-13 serves the people in the westerly part of the township: one in the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 36, township 52-13 serves the people in the northwesterly part of the township; one in the southeast quarter of section 2, township 53-12 serves the people in the northerly part and one in southwest quarter 17, township 52-11 serves the people in the easterly part of the township. Each of these schools has one teacher and all are well attended, the number of scholars ranging from 25 to 40. The majority of the school children speak fairly good English and most of them reach grades 7 and 8 before they pass the school age.

GENERIAL

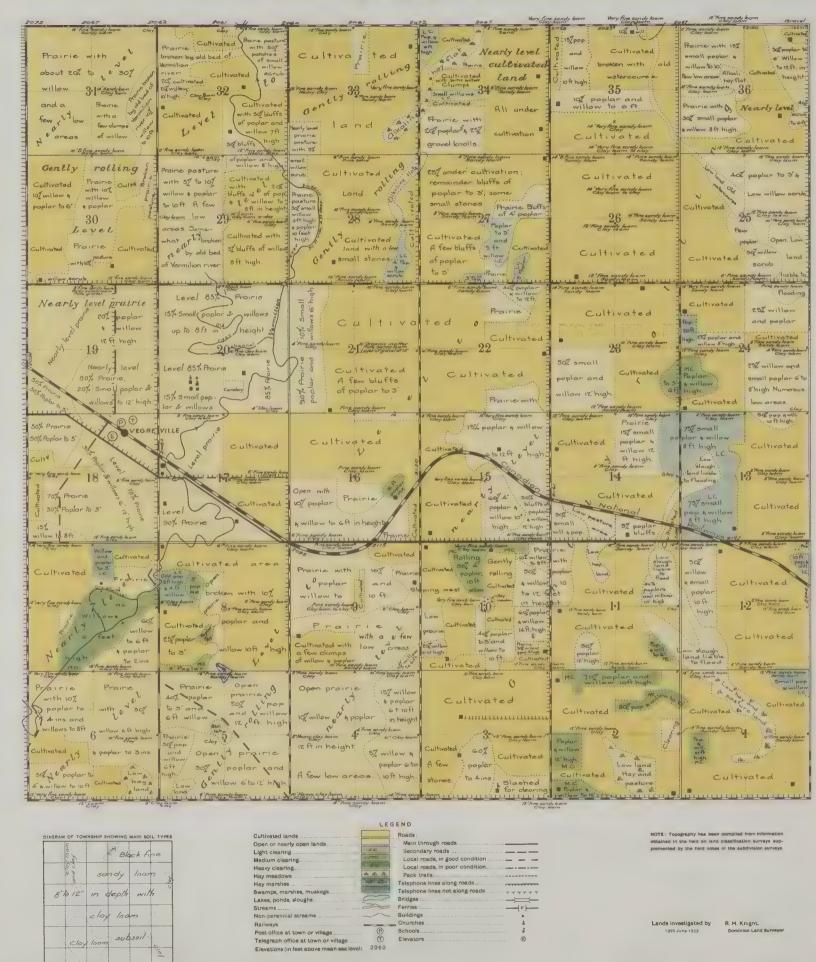
Though the land is very rolling and somewhat broken the soil generally is good and produces, under favourable conditions, excellent crops.

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

July, 1923.

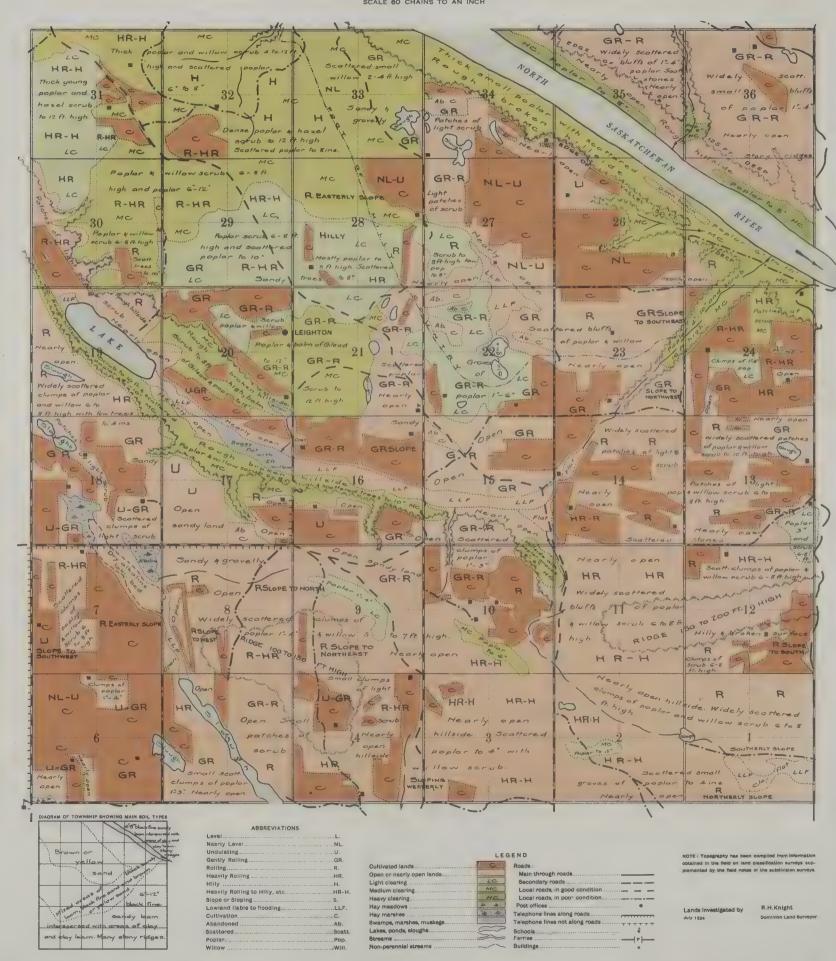
Map of Township 52, Range 14, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa SCALE 60 CHAINS TO AN INCH



Map of Township 53, Range 1, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa SCALE 60 CHAINS TO AN INCH



REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 53, RANGE 1, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

This township is easily reached from the town of Lloydminster, which is 18 miles to the south. From that point wan river and an important tributary valley draining easta main market road runs along the east side of the town-erly through sections 19, 20, 17, 16, 15, 14, 23, 24, and joinship, Saskatchewan river being crossed by a ferry in sec-ling the river in section 25. Because of high ridges, long tion 25. A number of roads branch into the township, and slopes, and sandy soil most of the surplus water runs off. about three-quarters of the land is easily reached.

TOWN

Lloydminster on the line of the Canadian National business and marketing centre for a district extending many miles to the north and south. All lines of business are and there are good educational institutions. The shipping and brown or yellow sand. facilities include five elevators with a total capacity of 140,000 bushels. There is one flour mill. On completion of the Edmonton to Lloydminster branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, Lloydminster will be an important railway

At Blackfoot, seven miles west of Lloydminster, there are two elevators, two stores, a station and a post office People living in the west part of the township under consideration, find it a convenient shipping point.

SURFACE

North Saskatchewan river cuts through the northeast part of this township flowing southeasterly through sections 34, 35, 26, and 25. This stream is about 1,200 feet wide and has a current of about 3 miles an hour. Its valley is about 200 feet deep and approximately one mile in width. Back from the river valley the country continues to rise considerably. The elevation above sea-level of the Saskatchewan river at the east boundary of section 25 is 1,635 feet. The highest summit in the township is in section 12 at an elevation of slightly over 2,200 feet. The surface of this township is rough and broken. In addition to being cut by the North Saskatchewan river, there are other valleys and ravines as well as numerous large hills. About one-half of the land is classed as rolling, heavily rolling or hilly, while the other half is gently rolling or undulating.

SURFACE COVERING

Approximately one-fifth of this township is being cultivated. In the northwesterly two-thirds of the township the uncultivated lands are about half open and half covered with bluffs of poplar from 3 to 8 inches in diameter. In the remaining portion of the township, the uncultivated lands are about three-quarters open and one-quarter covered with young poplar and willow bluffs.

DRAINAGE AND WATER

The township is well drained by the North Saskatche-

SOIL

The soil cover of the southerly one-third of the townrailways between Winnipeg and Edmonton via Saskatoon ship, the portion north of the river and sections 13, 14, and and North Battleford, is a town with a population of about 24 is black fine sandy loam from 6 to 10 inches in depth, 900, and is unique in that it is partly in each of the pro-interspersed with small areas of clay loam and clay, and vinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. It is an important many stony ridges and slopes. The soil in sections 28, 29, 31, 32, and parts of sections 21, 22, 27, 30, and 33 is brown or yellow sand. Over the remainder of the township there represented here, including adequate professional services, are mixed small areas of black sandy loam, black fine sand,

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this locality was begun in 1906. The settlers are all English-speaking and are mostly of Canadian or American origin. At present, slightly over onehalf of the land is occupied.

CROPS AND STOCK

Wheat and oats are grown for grain and oat greenfeed for fodder. The latter is supplemented by a limited amount of wild hay, cut from upland prairie, and straw for winter feed for stock. Mixed farming and dairying is carried on by most of the settlers.

FUEL

There is an abundance of poplar wood for fuel. When properly dried it burns well and is considered satisfactory.

SCHOOLS AND POST OFFICES

Schools to serve the educational requirements of the children of this township are situated at the northeast corner of section 16 and at the southwest corner of section 6. The post office is Leighton, which is situated on the east side of section 20.

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

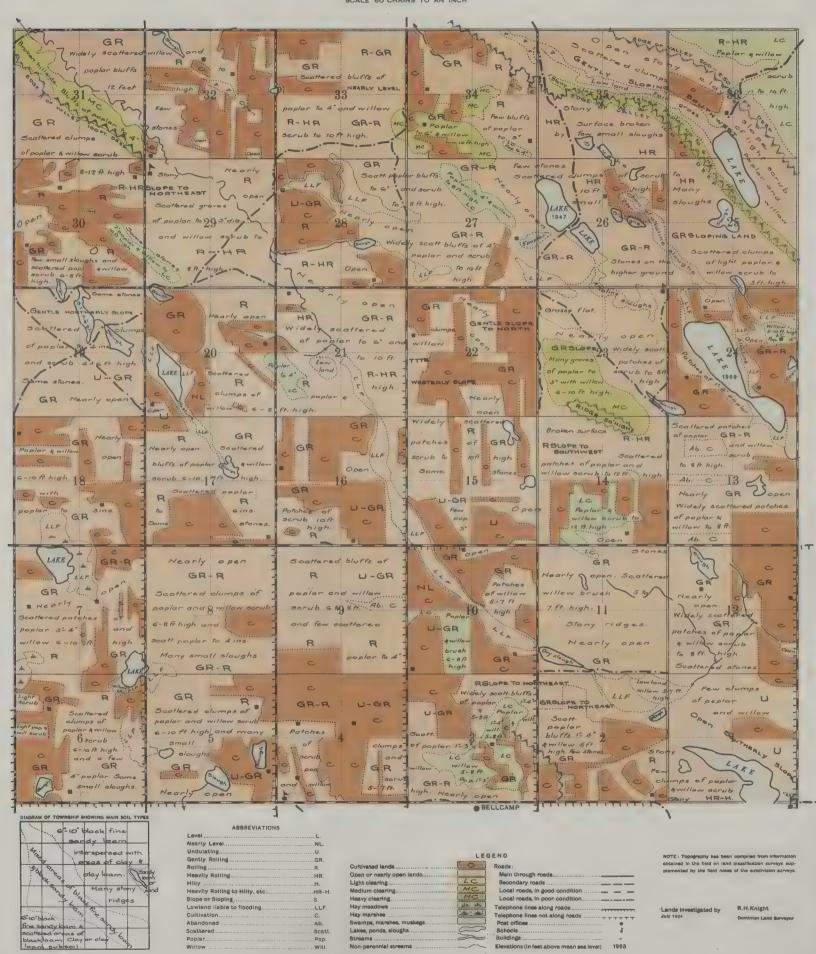
Dominion Land Surveyor.

July, 1924.

Map of Township 53, Range 2, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa

SCALE 60 CHAINS TO AN INCH



REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 53, RANGE 2, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

This township is reached from either Kitscoty or Blackfoot. The former is 14 miles south and one mile west nating soil of black fine sandy loam from 6 to 10 inches in and the latter is 17 miles south. Well-travelled roads lead depth is interspersed with areas of clay loam and clay, and from either point. Kitscoty is the principal business place there are many stony ridges. In sections 3, 4, 5, 6, and for the farmers of this township, although Lloydminster is parts of sections 7, 8, 9, 18, 19, 30, the soil is black fine within a reasonable distance.

between Edmonton and Lloydminster which passes through has mixed areas of black fine sandy loam and black sandy the southwest corner of this township. Construction work loam. was begun on this line during 1924. When it is built and operating, shipping facilities will be greatly improved. The township is well supplied with roads, and all parts are accessible.

VILLAGE

Canadian National railways between Winnipeg and Edmon- or American origin. ton, via Saskatoon and North Battleford, has a population of about 200, and all lines of business essential to the needs of a farming community are represented here. The shipping facilities are good and there are five elevators with a total capacity of 285,000 bushels of grain. There is a daily passenger and mail service to both east and west, as well as a local mixed train to or from Edmonton each day.

SURFACE

The surface of the land in this township is generally or seven rough sections which are rolling to heavily rolling.

SURFACE COVERING

Approximately one-fifth of the land is under cultivation. The remainder is open, with widely scattered bluffs of young poplar and willow, and a few bluffs with poplar to 4 inches in diameter.

DRAINAGE AND WATER

The most important drainage is by a stream which flows intermittently toward the northwest through sections 2, 11, 10, 16, 21, 29, and 31. It drains about two-thirds of the township, and is in a broad, open valley 200 feet deep and about 3 miles in width. Good water is secured from wells, most of which range in depth from 70 to 125 feet.

SOIL

On the northeast half of the township, the predomisandy loam with scattered areas of black loam, and with The Canadian Pacific Railway has located a branch line clay or clay loam subsoil. The remainder of the township

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this township was begun in 1905. At present about two-thirds of the land is occupied. A Provincial Government telephone system has been constructed through the southerly part of the township, and many farmers enjoy the use of this service. The settlers The village of Kitscoty, situated on the line of the are English-speaking and most of them are of Canadian

CROPS AND STOCK

Wheat and oats are the chief grains grown while oat greenfeed is the principal fodder crop. Barley and rye are grown to a limited extent and are used for feed. Mixed farming is engaged in by most of the settlers, hogs, cattle, and horses being raised. Dairying is found profitable by many.

HAY AND WINTER FEED

A limited amount of hav is secured from the lowlands, good, being undulating, gently rolling, and rolling. In the dried-up sloughs and upland prairie. The most important northerly one-third of the township there are, however, six winter feed is, however, oat greenfeed, oat bundles, and

FUEL

Wood is used for fuel, a limited amount of which is obtained from the poplar bluffs within the township, and the remainder from the township to the north.

SCHOOLS AND POST OFFICES

The schools each have but one teacher and are well attended. They are situated at the southwest corner of section 4, the northeast corner of section 23, and the northwest corner of section 29. The post offices are Bellcamp and Tring.

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

Dominion Land Surveyor.

July, 1924.

REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 53, RANGE 3, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

This township is reached either from Kitscoty fourteen miles to the south or from Islay which is ten miles south and four miles west. Both these points are on the line of the Canadian National Railways between Winnipeg and Edmonton via Saskatoon and North Battleford. A main road from Kitscoty runs north through the township one mile west of the east boundary and a main road from Islay runs north one mile west of the township. From these main roads many local roads branching off make nearly all parts of the township accessible.

VILLAGES

The village of Kitscoty has a population of about 200. All lines of business essential to the needs of a farming community are represented here. The shipping facilities are good and include five elevators with a total capacity of 285,000 bushels of grain. There is a daily passenger and mail service both east and west.

The village of Islay, in the southerly part of township 51, range 4, is an important trading centre for a large district to the north and south. Nearly all lines of business essential to the needs of the farmer are also represented here. There are good shipping facilities, including four elevators with a total capacity of 175,000 bushels.

SURFACE

Vermilion river cuts through the west half of the township flowing north through sections 5, 9, 17, 19, 30, 31 and 32. It is from 60 to 80 feet wide and under normal conditions flows sluggishly. The valley of this river is about 100 feet deep and slightly over one-half mile in width. At the north boundary of section 32 the elevation of the river is 1,765 feet above sea-level. The highest summit of the township is in section 14 at an elevation of 2,165 feet. The general slope from this high point is north, northwesterly and westerly to the river. Beyond the edge of the valley of Vermilion river the land has a good surface about evenly divided between level, nearly level, undulating and gently rolling.

SURFACE COVERING

Approximately one-third of the land is under cultivation. The remainder is prairie with about ten per cent of the area covered with scattered bluffs of young poplar and willow.

DRAINAGE AND WATER

The land is well drained by Vermilion river and there are few sloughs. Good water is obtained from wells which have to be drilled to a considerable depth, many of them being over 150 feet deep.

SOIL

On sections 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34 and parts of sections 19, 20, 30 and 35 the soil is mostly sand with a little sandy loam. Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 18 and parts of sections 4, 9, 17, 19 and 30 have a mixed soil of black fine sandy loam and black sandy loam with areas of sand on the low lands along the river bottom. The remainder of the township has a soil mostly of black fine sandy loam and black loam from 6 to 14 inches deep.

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this township was begun in 1905 and at present about 80 per cent of the land is occupied. The settlers are all English-speaking and are mostly of Canadian or American origin.

CROPS, STOCK AND WINTER FEED

Wheat and oats are grown for grain and oat greenfeed for fodder. The last mentioned, supplemented by straw and a limited amount of wild hay, constitutes the winter feed for stock. Most of the settlers are engaged in mixed farming. Cattle, hogs and horses are raised. A number of the farmers find dairying a profitable branch of farming and cream is marketed at Kitscoty and Islay.

FUEL

Wood for fuel is secured to a limited extent from the poplar bluffs in the township. This is supplemented by wood secured along the valley of the North Saskatchewan river in the township to the north. A small amount of lignite coal is used which is shipped in from the Edmonton district and costs from \$6 to \$8 per ton at railway points.

POST OFFICES AND SCHOOLS

The post offices are Tring, Lea Park and Irwinville. Schools are located in the southwest corner of section 2 and on the east boundary of section 28.

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

July, 1924.

REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 53, RANGE 5, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

This township is reached either from Vermilion or Islay. The former is thirteen miles south and five miles west, while lying to the northeast of a line joining the quarter section the latter is ten miles south and two miles east. Main roads lead into and through the township from both of these points corner on the north boundary of section 33, has mixed soils on the railway. Local roads branching off at frequent intervals of black sandy loam, black fine sand, and brown or yellow make about two-thirds of the land easily accessible.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has located a branch line between Edmonton and Lloydminster, which passes through this township, in an east and west direction, about two miles stony slopes. from its south boundary. Construction was begun on this line from Lloydminster in 1924. When this railway is in operation shipping facilities will be very convenient.

TOWN

Vermilion, situated on the line of the Canadian National railways between Edmonton and Winnipeg, via North Battleford and Saskatoon, is a divisional point with a population of about 1,200. It is an important marketing centre for the large surrounding district, and all lines of business essential to the needs of a farming community are represented here There are also good educational facilities. The elevators have a combined capacity of 110,000 bushels.

SURFACE

On the whole this township has a rather rough surface Gently rolling, rolling, and heavily rolling land alternate over the township in about equal proportions.

SURFACE COVERING

Approximately one-tenth of the land is under cultivation. The uncultivated land in the southerly half of the township is prairie with scattered small bluffs of young poplar and willow. In the remainder of the township it is about half properly dried it burns well and is considered satisfactory. prairie and half covered with bluffs containing mixtures of young poplar and willow, the poplar being from 2 to 6 inches in diameter. Most of the bush areas are small and alternate with prairie, although in a few sections continuous areas up to 300 acres occur.

DRAINAGE AND WATER

In general, the drainage of this township is southeasterly but a portion also drains into Raft lake near the northwest corner. Throughout the township there are numerous sloughs and areas of lowland in which the surplus water gathers These provide an excellent source of water for stock. Water for domestic purposes is procured from wells most of which are from 30 to 50 feet deep.

SOIL

The northeasterly part of the township or that portion corner on the east boundary of section 1 to the quarter section sand. Over the remainder of the township there is a main soil type of black fine sandy loam which is interspersed with small areas of clay loam, clay, and many stony ridges and

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this township was begun in 1906. At present slightly over forty per cent of the land is occupied, of which the greater portion is used for private pasture. Nearly all the settlers speak English and most of them are of Canadian or American origin.

CROPS, STOCK AND WINTER FEED

Wheat and oats are grown for grain and oat greenfeed for fodder. Cattle, horses, and hogs are raised, of which cattle and hogs are considered to be the most profitable. Dairying is carried on to a limited extent and is an important source of revenue. A considerable amount of hay is cut from slough areas which frequently dry up and some is obtained from upland prairie. Hay and straw supplement the oat greenfeed for winter feed for stock.

FUEL

An abundance of poplar wood is available for fuel. When

POST OFFICES AND SCHOOLS

Most of the settlers get their mail from Wellsdale post office and a few from Islay or Vermilion. The school for this locality is in the northwest quarter of section 15.

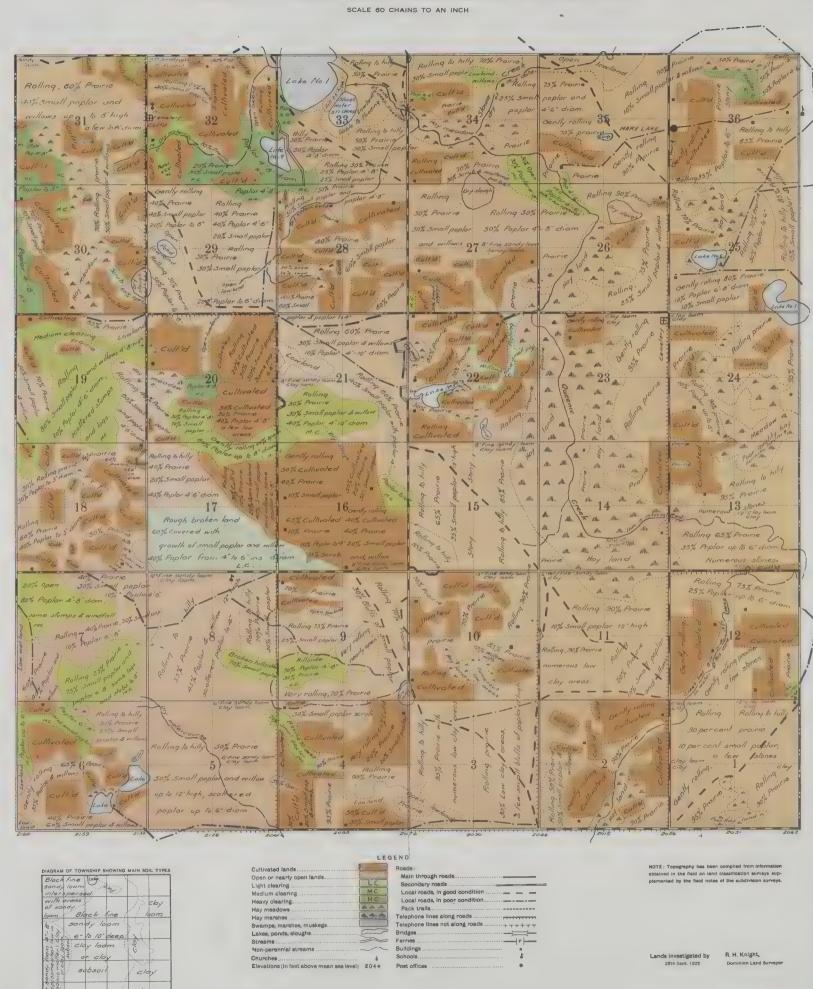
(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

Dominion Land Surveyor.

July, 1924.

Map of Township 53, Range 7, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa



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REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 53, RANGE 7, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

The town of Vermilion, a divisional point on the Canadian National railways is the local market and shipping point for this district. It is situated some 14 miles from the southeast corner of the township.

A well-graded, well-travelled road runs north along the east side of sections 2, 11, 14, 23, 26 and 35. This road leads from Vermilion to Elk Point. Other less travelled roads lead through the township into this main artery of travel.

In all there are 29 miles of well-travelled roads and 25 miles of slightly used roads in the township. 40 per cent of these roads are cross country trails. As a general rule these trails are in good condition, but in some parts they are somewhat rough due to the presence of small boulders.

There are also 15 miles of government telephone lines.

TOWNS

Vermilion, a town of 1,200 population, has practically all the conveniences a farmer requires, elevators, creamery, flour mill, garages and stores, etc.

SURFACE AND SURFACE COVERING

The surface of this township is very variable. Approximately 63 quarters are rolling, 39 quarters are rolling to hilly, 33 quarters are gently rolling, and 9 quarters are hilly.

The surface covering is about as follows: 12 per cent under cultivation, 10 per cent low clay flats suitable only for pasture, 6 per cent low meadow land on which wild hay is harvested, the remainder being prairie land more or less bluffy.

SOIL

Clay loam to a depth of from 4 to 12 inches over clay is found in sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36 and the casterly part of 35, 26 and 23. There is a low lying area in sections 14, 23, 26 and another in 33 and 34 which have a clay soil producing wild hay. Sections 6, 7, 18 and 19 have a soil composed of fine sandy loam from 4 to 8 inches over a sandy loam subsoil. The surface of sections 31, 32, 30 and part of section 29 is of a fine sandy loam to a depth of from 6 to 10 inches with a subsoil of clay loam. The remainder is covered with black fine sandy loam to a depth of from 6 to 10 inches over a clay loam subsoil.

SETTLEMENT

This township was settled about eighteen or twenty years ago. The settlers drove in from Edmonton which was then the nearest railway town. At present there are about sixty families in the township. The easterly part is settled with Canadians and Americans. The westerly part is peopled with Austrians and Russians.

CROPS AND STOCK

Individual areas under crop in this township are not large. The settlers are raising wheat, oats, rye and barley. Usually these crops are harvested successfully and are of good quality. However, during the last 2, or 3 years, due to dry weather, crops have only been fair. All the various vegetables grown in the west are successfully raised here but only in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements of the settlers.

Mixed farming is to a great extent the chief industry. Each settler has from 10 to 30 head of stock of which about 8 or 10 are milk cows, the remainder are young stock. About 10 to 30 hogs are raised by each settler. These hogs eat up the rough grains and form not the least important source of revenue to the farmers of the township. The principal revenue is from the cream which is taken to the creamery at Vermilion. A rancher in section 14 has some two hundred head of cattle.

HAY AND WINTER FEED

Considerable quantities of wild lowland hay are cut in this township. This supply is supplemented by rye hay, oat hay and straw.

FUEL

At present most of the settlers use local poplar wood and supplement this supply with lignite coal from Edmonton district, which fuel costs \$6 to \$8 per ton at Vermilion.

WATER

Queenie creek, a small stream about 10 feet wide supplies water for stock ranging in sections 14, 23, 26, 33, 34 and 35. The remainder of the township is supplied with water from wells which are from 30 to 55 feet deep.

POST OFFICES AND SCHOOLS

Mary Lake post office which is located in the southwest quarter of section 36 and Maughan which is located in the northeast quarter of section 34 in the township to the south supply the mail to the greater part of the settlers.

The education of the children is conducted in one-room schools which are located in the northeast quarter of section 1; in the northeast of section 8 in this township, and in northwest of 31-53-6.

GENERAL

The township is somewhat removed from shipping facilities, which accounts for the limited area under cultivation.

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

October, 1923.

Dominion Land Surveyor.

Map of Township 53, Range 8, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa SCALE 60 CHAINS TO AN INCH

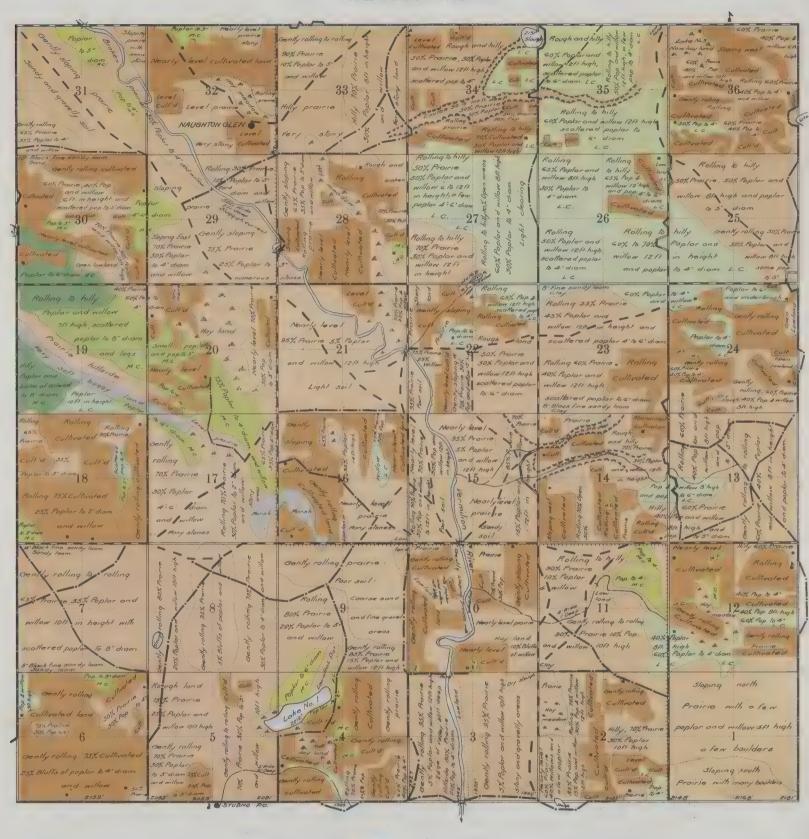


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Map of Township 53, Range 10, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa SCALE 40 CHAINS TO AN INCH





	LEG	E
Cultivated lands		
Open or nearly open land	de	
Light clearing		
Medium clearing	MC	
Heavy clearing	H.C.	
Hay meadows	10 15. He	
Hay marshes	典基档	
Swamps, marshes, music	ogs.	
Lakes, ponds, sloughs		
Streams	>	
Non-perennial streams		
Elevations (in feet above	mean sea (evel) 2181	

Roads:	
Main through roads	
Secondary roads	
Local roads, in good condition	
Local roads, in poor condition	
Pack trails.	
Telephone lines along roads	
Telephone lines not slong roads	
Bridges	
Ferries	
Buildings	
Schools	3
Post offices	

NOTE: Topography has been compiled from information obtained in the field on land classification surveys supplemented by the field notes of the subdivision surveys.

ands investigated by

H. Knight,

NOT FOR CIRCULATION

REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 53, RANGE 10, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

This township is accessible from either of three villages: Mannville, Innisfree, or Minburn. These places are situated on the Canadian National railways line running between Edmonton and Winnipeg via North Battleford. There are fairly good roads to all three places, and the distance from the nearest points of the township are approximately 13 miles to Innisfree, 16 miles to Minburn, and 19 miles to Mannville.

Within and along the boundaries of the township there are about 40 miles of well-travelled roads and 20 miles of slightly travelled roads. About one-half of these roads are graded and are located upon the regular road allowances. The remainder are prairie trails winding across country or along or near the road allowances.

VILLAGES

The villages above mentioned have populations ranging from 150 to 400, and all lines of business essential to serve a farming community are represented in each.

SURFACE OF THE TOWNSHIP

There are three types of surface, namely: gently rolling, rolling, and hilly. The latter type of country is situated chiefly in the northeasterly part of the township, and comprises much the greater part of 14 sections. The remainder of the township is gently sloping or gently rolling, interspersed with a few sections of rolling country.

SURFACE COVERING

Eighteen per cent is now under cultivation; about 10 per cent is covered with poplar and willow brush 6 to 12 feet in height with scattered poplar to 14 inches, and the remainder is open prairie land.

SOIL

The main soil type for the east half of the township is cark grey fine sandy loam to a depth averaging about 8 inches with a clay loam subsoil. The soil for the west half of the township is not nearly so good, being largely sandy loam with two large areas of sand and gravel and a few areas of fine sandy loam.

PROGRESS OF SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this township commenced from 16 to 18 years ago, during the time of the construction of the railway through the district 15 miles to the south. At present there are about 45 families living in the township. About 50 per cent of the settlers are English speaking and about 50 per cent are Ukrainians. This township forms a part of the municipality of Sobor, and it would appear that the township is receiving a fair share of the municipal development in so far as roads and bridges are concerned. Within the township the Provincial Government has constructed telephone lines along the east boundaries of sections 2, 11, 17, 20, 29 and 32 and along the north boundaries of sections 9, 10 and 11.

CROPS

The settlers are all engaged in mixed farming, for which the township as a whole is best adapted. The chief grain crop is wheat, which produces a good yield. Oats rank second in area of cultivation, with rye coming third and being an important producer. Vegetables commonly grown in Western Canada are successfully raised here for home consumption, but because of the long haul to the railway they are not produced for sale on an extensive scale. As a general rule crops give good returns in this district, although a few partial crop failures are reported which have been caused by frost or drought.

All the farmers are well supplied with horses and the number of cattle owned by each will average about 30 in number. Although the railway is at a considerable distance, many of the farmers carry on dairying to a considerable extent, milking from six to ten cows. In the township there is a considerable amount of open range, which is a great advantage to dairying. Nearly all the farmers have a few hogs, but the number seldom exceeds twenty, and the average is about ten.

WATER

Good water is obtained from wells 20 to 70 feet deep. The drainage of the greater portion of the township is into Vermilion river. On other portions of land not thus drained the water finds it way into the low areas and forms sloughs. The above river flows southeasterly through sections 31, 32, 29, 28 and 21, and southerly through sections 22, 15, 10 and 3. The bed of the stream is about 40 feet wide and 6 feet deep. During the dry seasons the stream is sluggish and has water about 2 feet deep. The river affords excellent watering facilities for stock in its neighbourhood. The valley of this river is wide and shallow. The edges are not well defined, the width being to 5 miles and its depth about 100 feet.

FUEL

The fuel commonly used is from the poplar bush, which is plentiful on most farms. This wood when properly dried burns well, leaving hot red coals, and is considered a satisfactory fuel.

WINTER FEED

A large part of the winter feed required for stock is obtained from oat and rye hay and straw. A considerable amount of wild hay is, however, obtained from the low dried slough areas, and a very limited amount from the upland prairie.

POST OFFICE AND SCHOOLS

There are three post offices to serve the settlers in this township. Naughton Glen is situated in the southeast quarter of section 32; Stubno is situated in the northeast quarter of section 32-52-10; and Chailey is in the southwest quarter of section 32 township 52, range 9.

The schools to serve the educational needs of the children are situated in the northeast quarter of section 12, in the southeast quarter of section 32, and at the northwest quarter of section 32-52-10. These are all one-roomed schools and they are well attended.

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

September, 1923.

Dominion Land Surveyor.

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

This township is reached from the village of Innisfree in section 3-51-11 and situated on the Canadian National railways line from Edmonton via North Battleford to Winnipeg. There is a well-travelled market road to Innisfree, leaving the township at the southeast corner of section 3, from which point it goes easterly for two miles and thence north along the east boundary of the township.

Another means of reaching the township is from the village of Ranfurly, situated on the above railway in section 15-51-12. Within the township and along its boundaries there are about 30 miles of well-travelled roads and about 22 miles of slightly travelled roads. The former roads are nearly all graded and are constructed upon the regular road allowances

VILLAGE

Innisfree has a population numbering about 300 persons Nearly all lines of businesses essential to serve the requirements of a farming community are represented there. Three grain elevators and one bank have been established at this place, and this greatly facilitates the marketing of grain. The train service is good, there being a daily through passenger train each way and a daily mixed freight and passenger train one way.

SURFACE AND SURFACE COVERING

The surface of the township is rolling or gently rolling in about equal amounts, and changes occur frequently from one to the other.

Sections 15 to 23, sections 26 to 29, and sections 33 to 35 all inclusive, are covered with a heavy growth of poplar bush. Practically the whole of this area is covered with thick undergrowth of poplar and willow brush 4 to 10 feet in height, and fully 75 per cent of the area has larger poplar growing thickly and ranging from 4 to 8 inches in diameter. This land is generally rolling with numerous sloughs, which when dry produce a heavy growth of wild hay. The soil on the high and dry lands has been badly damaged by fires, and as a consequence very little organic matter remains The soil is a sandy loam and contains many stony areas on the higher lands. On the whole the sections above mentioned, even though they were cleared of the bush, would make very poor farms because of the poor soil and broken nature of the land. A very small acreage within these sections is under cultivation. The remainder of the township is rolling and gently rolling or gently sloping. There is a fair percentage of poplar and willow growth scattered over this area, on which most of the farming is being done.

The surface covering of the township as a whole is as fellows: 17 per cent is now under cultivation; 40 per cent is covered with large poplar and underbrush; 15 per cent is covered with poplar and willow brush 6 to 12 feet in height. and about 28 per cent is open prairie land.

SOIL

The soil of the timbered area is described above. On the remainder of the township the soils are quite changeable owing to the rolling nature of the country. The predominating soil, however, is black fine sandy loam which ranges in depths from 6 inches to 10 inches to a clay loam subsoil. This soil is interspersed with areas of black sandy loam with a fairly high organic content.

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this township commenced from sixteen to twenty years gao, about the time that the railway August, 1923.

above mentioned was being constructed. At present there are about forty-five families living in the township, and practically all of them are of Russian descent. The township forms a part of the municipality of Sobor, which is 18 roiles in width and extends north to the Saskatchewan river.

CROPS AND STOCK

Wheat, oats, and rye constitute the chief grain crop, while oat and rye hay are the fodder crop. All vegetables that are common to Western Canada are grown in this district. As a rule crops are successfully grown and harvested, although it is commonly reported that a few crops have been partial failures due to frost or drought. Practically all of the settlers carry on mixed farming. All are well supplied with horses and the average number of cattle is from twenty te thirty for each farmer. Nearly all have hogs, ranging in number from ten to twenty. Dairying is carried on successfully and cream is sent to the creamery at Innisfree.

HAY AND WINTER FEED

A considerable amount of winter feed for stock is obtained from the low slough areas, but a large quantity of feed is secured from oat and rye hay and from straw. Winter rye has recently become very popular because it provides fall and spring pasture, and it is one of the surest crops and is seldom affected by drought or frost and can be used for either feed or grain according as the need for one or the other develops.

FUEL

There is an abundance of poplar wood nearby. This when properly dried burns well and is considered very satisfactory. Coal, if needed, can be secured at Innisfree or Ranfurly, and costs from \$6 to \$8 per ton at these points.

WATER

Good water is obtained from wells from 20 to 70 feet in depth. There are no streams where stock can obtain water in dry seasons, but a few sloughs and small lakes fulfil the need to a limited extent.

POST OFFICE AND SCHOOLS

The settlers of this township get their mail at four different points, namely: Innisfree, Ranfurly, Stubno, and Naughton Glen. Stubno post office is in the northeast quarter of section 32-52-10 and the latter is in the southeast quarter of section 32-53-10.

There is but one school in this township, and it is situated at the southeast corner of section 28. There are, however, three other schools near the township, and all serve the educational needs of the children. The schools are well attended and the children talk fairly good English. The three schools referred to are situated as follows: on the northwest quarter of section 34-52-11, on the northwest quarter of section 32-53-10, and on the northeast quarter of section 23-53-12.

GENERAL

The township is favourably situated so far as shipping facilities are concerned. The soil of about one-half of the township is good, and the percentage of land under cultivation in this area is fairly large considering the clearing that had to be done.

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

Dominion Land Surveyor.

Map of Township 53, Range 12, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa





	LE
Cultivated lands	
Open or nearly open lands	
Light clearing	4.0.
Medium clearing	M.C.
Heavy clearing	H.C.
Hay meadows	M. M. M.
Hay marshes	4-4-4
8wamps, marshes, muskegs	
Lakes, ponds, sloughs	
Streams	
Non-perennial streams	
Elevations (in feet above mean sea k	evel) 9207

i	END
	Roads:
	Main through roads
	Secondary roads
	Local roads, in good condition
	Local roads, in poor condition
	Pack trails
	Telephone lines along roads
	Telephone lines not along roads
	Bridges
	Ferries
	Buildings
	Churches
	Schoole
	Post offices

Lands investigated by R. H. Knight,
Dominion Land Bur

REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 53, RANGE 12, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

This township is accessible from the villages of Ranfurly and Lavoy and from the town of Vegreville by good well-travelled roads. To the former point the distance from the nearest points in the township is about 11 miles in each case, while to Vegreville the distance is about 16 miles by well-travelled roads. Within the township and along its boundaries there are about 45 miles of well-travelled and about 15 miles of slightly travelled roads.

VILLAGES

Ranfurly and Lavoy are small places situated on the Canadian National railways, each having a few general stores and other less important businesses in proportion. Two large elevators are at each point and good shipping facilities are obtainable.

SURFACE AND SURFACE COVERING

About one-third of the township is gently rolling, about one-third is rolling, and the remaining one-third is rolling to hilly and somewhat rough. The types of surface varies greatly in different parts.

The surface covering of the township is approximately as follows: 35 per cent of the land is under cultivation; 22 per cent is covered with a medium stand of poplar 4 inches to 8 inches in diameter, with willow and young poplar undergrowth; 5 per cent is young poplar and willow bush 6 to 12 feet in height; 5 per cent is water; and the remainder, being about 33 per cent, is open country with in some places very light scrub.

SOIL

Sections 8 and 9 and parts of sections 4, 5, 17, 18, 30 and 31 have a soil of black sandy loam to a depth of 6 inches to 10 inches over a subsoil of sandy loam. Sections 24, 25, 35 and 36 have a light coloured sandy loam soil with very little organic matter because of damage by fires. The remainder, being the greater part of the township, has alternating areas of black fine sandy loam with clay loam subsurface soil, and areas of black sandy loam with sandy loam subsurface soil. The surface soils range in depths from 6 to 12 inches and a clay subsoil is reached at from 2 to 3 feet from the surface of the ground. Within the township there are many areas of stony land, where considerable work is antailed in removing stones from the land before cultivation can be successfully carried on.

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this township commenced fifteen to eighteen years ago, which was about the time that the Canadian National railways was being constructed between Battleford and Edmonton. At the present time there are about fifty families living in the township, nearly all of whom are of Ukrainian nationality. The township forms a part of the municipality of Sobor, and from appearances it would seem that this locality has received its fair share of local improvements. There are as yet no telephone lines within the township.

CROPS AND STOCK

Wheat, oats, rye, and a limited amount of barley are the chief grain crops, and oat and rye hay are the chief fodder crops grown. As a rule crops are successfully grown and harvested in this locality, although for two or three years the crops are reported to have been partial failures due to drought or frost.

All of the settlers are well provided with horses and most of them have ten to thirty head of cattle and ten to twenty head of hogs. Dairying is successfully carried on by most of the farmers who have from five to ten cows. There is no market for dairy butter and as a consequence cream is shipped to the creameries at Vegreville or Edmonton.

HAY AND WINTER FEED

Part of the hay required for winter feed for stock is secured from the low slough areas and from low lands liable to flooding, but the greater portion of winter fodder is obtained from oat and rye hay which is cut green, and from oat and wheat straw.

FUEL

The chief source of fuel is poplar wood. This when properly dried burns well and is considered very satisfactory.

WATER

Good water is obtained from wells 20 to 60 feet deep. Most of the small lakes have no outlets, and as a consequence the water is not very good. Plain lake, which is the only large lake, occupies the greater part of sections 27 and 28 and small portions of sections 21, 22, 26 and 29. The total area of this lake is about 1,400 acres. The outlet is at the northwest corner of the lake through section 32. The water is now very low, and it is reported that the outlet has been dry since 1917.

POST OFFICE AND SCHOOLS

Plain Lake post office is situated in the southwest quarter of section 30. Most of the settlers in the southeast part of the township get their mail from Ranfurly.

Three schools are in the township, which meet the educational requirements of the children. They are situated as follows: in the southeast quarter of section 2, in the northeast quarter of section 23, and in the northwest quarter of section 19. These schools have each one teacher, and the attendance ranges from thirty to fifty children in each school. The majority of the scholars speak fairly good English and most of them reach the seventh and eighth grade.

GENERAL

The soil of this township on the whole is good. The surface of about one-half of it is somewhat broken and rolling, but the settlers are getting along very well.

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

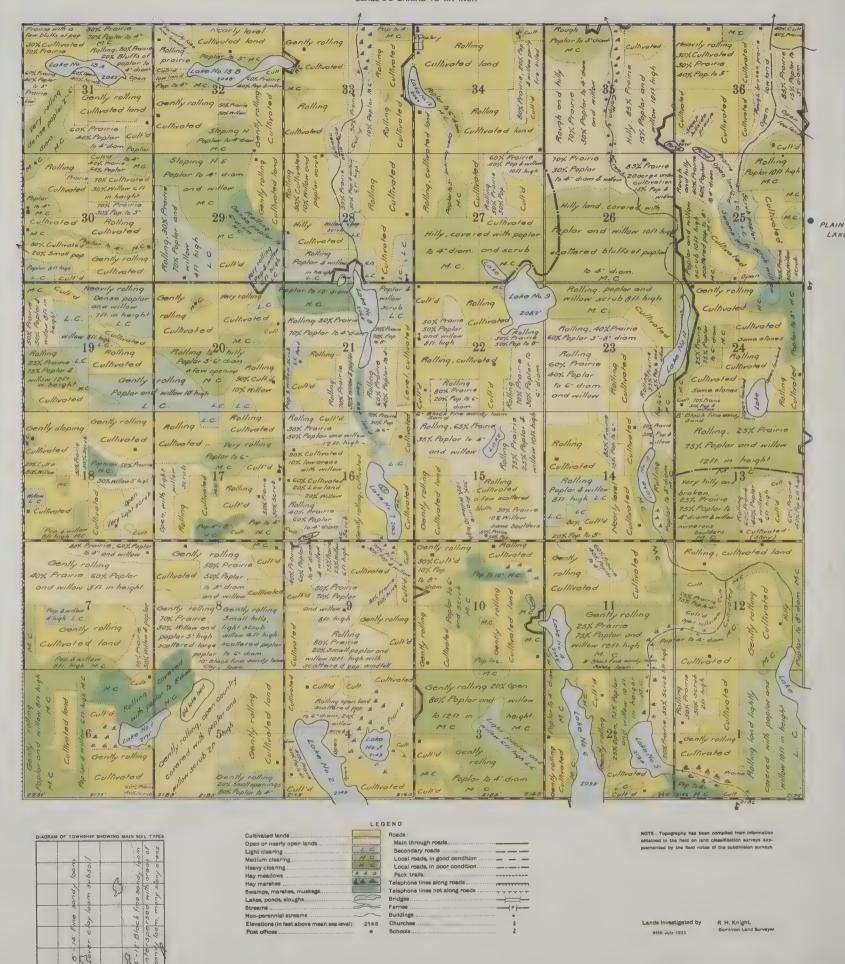
July, 1923.

Dominion Land Surveyor.

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Map of Township 53, Range 13, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa SCALE 60 CHAINS TO AN INCH



REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 53, RANGE 13, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

This township is easily accessible from two railway points. The nearest point is Lavoy, about 6 miles distant from the south boundary, while Vegreville is 8 miles from the southwest corner of the township. There are good roads from both of the above places. Within the township and along its boundaries there are 35 miles of well-travelled, and 20 miles of slightly travelled roads. Most of the roads are in good condition and have been opened and built upon the regular road allowances.

TOWN AND VILLAGE

The town of Vegreville, which has a population of about 1,500, is situated on the Canadian National railways in Sections 18 and 19, Township 52-14. This place is an important business centre and local marketing point for the surrounding district. Nearly every line of business is well represented at Vegreville, and seven grain elevators and one flour mill have been established there. All of these advantages together with excellent public and high school facilities make the town a desirable place to live near.

The village of Lavoy has three or four general stores, two grain elevators, one bank and a few dwellings.

SURFACE AND SURFACE COVERING

The surface of this township is generally quite rolling, with a few areas hilly, gently rolling or nearly level. The drainage of the land is toward the north, but this is limited to two drainage courses, one northerly through sections 16, 21, 28 and 33, and the other northerly through sections 12, 14, 23, 24, 26 and 35. These drain a limited area while the surplus water in the greater part of the township finds its way to the low lying areas and forms small lakes, ponds sloughs. During dry periods many of the sloughs and ponds dry up and in most cases produce a fair crop of wild hav or serve as pasture lands. The surface of the township is covered approximately as follows: thirty-three per cent is cultivated land, ten per cent is poplar 4 to 6 inches, thirteen per cent is poplar and willow bush 6 to 12 feet in height, about two per cent is water, and the remainder is open prairie land. Good water is obtained from wells 20 to 80 feet deep.

SOIL

The predominating soil is black fine sandy loam, with a subsurface soil of brownish clay loam or sandy loam. The depth of the top soil averages from 6 to 14 inches and the subsurface soil from 10 to 20 inches. The subsoil is compact yellowish grey clay.

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this township took place 15 to 20 years ago. There are about 70 families in the township, the majority of whom are of Austrian and Russian descent. The township forms a part of the municipality of Norma. From general conditions it would appear that this locality has received its fair share of local improvements in the construction and maintenance of roads. Only a few settlers living along the west boundary of the township have secured the telephone service which has been installed by the Provincial Government.

CROPS AND STOCK

Wheat, oats, barley and rye are the chief grains grown. Practically all the garden produce common to northern latitudes are grown in abundance, and all crops as a rule are successfully grown and harvested. The exceptions, which occurred during the past ten years might be noted as in the years 1921 and 1922 a partial failure occurred due to drought and in 1918 when a severe and unusual frost occurred on 25th July. These failures, however, were common to practically the whole of western Canada and not to this locality alone. All of the settlers have a limited number of horses, cattle and hogs. Dairying is carried on to a considerable extent, and cream is shipped to Edmonton or taken to Vegreville. Hogs are considered profitable, and a fair number are being raised at present.

HAY AND WINTER FEED

The chief source of winter feed for stock is from oat and rye hay, from upland and low land wild hay, and from straw.

FUEL

The chief source of fuel is from the poplar bush found on the land. Poplar when properly dried burns well and is considered a satisfactory fuel.

POST OFFICE AND SCHOOLS

The majority of the settlers get their mail from Lavoy but a few have Vegreville as their post office. The schools of the district are well attended, each school being under the direction of one teacher. The schools to meet the requirements of the children of this township are situated in the northeast quarter of section 17, in the northwest quarter of section 36-52-13 and in the northwest quarter of section 19-53-12.

REMARKS

The settlers of this township are extending their improvements steadily. The land is somewhat rolling but the soil is good.

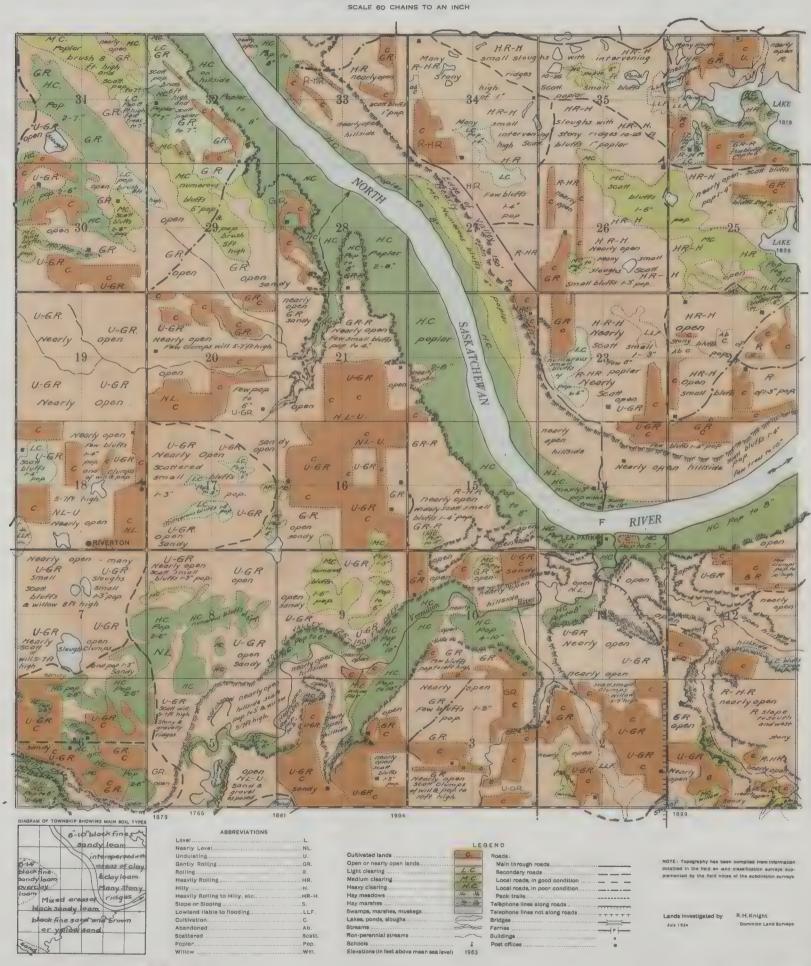
(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

July 23, 1923

Dominion Land Surveyor

Map of Township 54, Range 3, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa



REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 54, RANGE 4, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

This township is reached from the village of Islay, which is 16 miles to the south. There are many good roads through- 28, 22, 23, 24, 11 and 12 is black fine sandy loam over clay out the township, and nearly all parts are easily accessible loam or clay. The soil in sections 1, 8, 9, 10, 17, 18 and parts ship immediately to the south. When this line is constructed prised of mixed areas of black sandy loam, black fine sand and operating shipping facilities for this district will be and brown or yellow sand. greatly improved and the value of land should be enhanced.

VILLAGE

township 51-4-4, on the line of the Canadian National rail- occupied, the settlers being mostly English-speaking and of ways between Winnipeg and Edmonton, via Saskatoon and Canadian or American origin. North Battleford. It is an important trading centre for a large district to the north and south, and nearly all lines of business essential to the needs of a large farming community are represented here. Shipping facilities are good and there are four elevators with a total capacity of 175,000 bushels.

SURFACE

On the whole this township has a good surface, and is range. mostly either level, undulating or gently rolling.

SURFACE COVERING

Approximately one-seventh of the land is under cultiva- used for winter feed. tion. Half the uncultivated land is open and the remainder covered with bush, the prairie alternating with the wooded areas. Willow brush 5 to 12 feet high and young poplar comprise about half the bush, the remainder being poplar from 3 to 6 inches in diameter.

DRAINAGE AND WATER

Irish creek, which flows easterly across the township through sections 7, 17, 16. 15, 11, 2 and 1 is the most important drainage course. The bed of the creek is narrow township to the south, and on the east boundary of section being only from 6 to 10 feet wide and in extremely dry 18 of the township to the east. There is only one teacher at weather, the creek would dry up in the westerly part of the each school. The post offices are Greenlawn, Riverton, and township. The easterly part appears to be fed by springs, Dewberry. and its flow is probably more permanent. The valley of the stream is narrow and from 20 to 50 feet deep. Good water is obtained from wells most of which are from 30 to 60 feet deep.

SOIL

The main soil type in sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 25, 26, 27 The Canadian Pacific Railway has located a branch line from of sections 2, 11, 7, 16, and 19 is mainly brown or yellow Edmonton to Lloydminster, which passes through the town-sand. Over the remainder of the township the soil is com-

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this township was begun in 1905 and The village of Islay is located in the southerly part of 1906. At present slightly less than one-half of the land is

CROPS AND STOCK

Wheat and oats are the chief grains produced. Rye and barley are grown to a limited extent and are used principally for feed as all of the settlers are engaged in mixed farming. The stock raised comprises chiefly cattle and hogs. Considerable areas of unoccupied lands are utilized as a public

HAY AND WINTER FEED

There are no large tracts of natural haylands, and as a consequence oat greenfeed, rye hay and straw are chiefly

FUEL

An abundance of poplar wood is available for fuel. When properly dried it burns well and is considered satisfactory.

SCHOOLS AND POST OFFICES

Schools are situated on the north boundary of section 21 of this township, at the northwest corner of section 33 of the

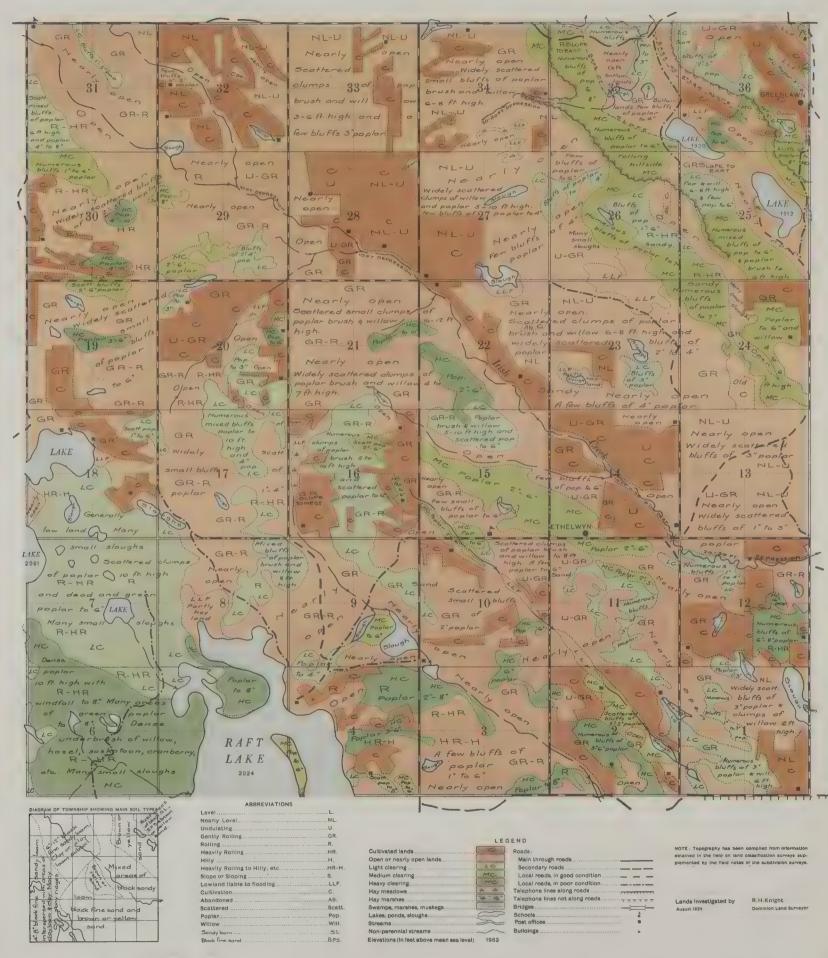
(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

Dominion Land Surveyor.

July, 1924.

Map of Township 54, Range 5, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa SCALE 60 CHAINS TO AN INCH



REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 54, RANGE 5, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

This township is reached from either Vermilion or Islay. The former town is nineteen miles south and five miles west, while the village of Islay is sixteen miles south and two miles east. Well-travelled roads lead to the township from either clay, sandy loam, and stony ridges. of these places, and many roads within the township make all parts accessible. The Canadian Pacific Railway has located a branch line from Edmonton to Lloydminster which passes through the township immediately to the south. During 1924 construction was begun from Lloydminster, and within two or three years it is expected that this railway will be operating. It will greatly facilitate shipping.

SURFACE

southward. The land in this township for slightly more than a mile back from the lake is rolling to heavily rolling. The remainder of the township in general has a good surface, which is nearly level, gently sloping, undulating, or gently rolling.

SURFACE COVERING

Approximately one-seventh of the land is under cultivation. Of the remainder about one-half is open country, township, but oat greenfeed, oat bundles, and straw are used and on the other half there are large and small bluffs or for winter feed. areas of young poplar and willow and considerable areas of poplar from 4 to 6 inches in diameter.

DRAINAGE AND WATER

A small portion of this township drains into Raft lake Irish creek, which flows southeasterly through sections 31, 29, 28, 22, 14 and 12 is the more important outlet for surplus water. This stream is small, and in this township generally They are located at the northwest corner of section 31 and wide shallow depression. Good water for domestic purposes on the south boundary of section 15 of the township under is obtained from shallow wells. Sloughs supply to some extent the water necessary for stock.

SOIL

The soil over nearly all the northeasterly 4,000 acres in this township is sand. The predominating soils in sections 1 to 4, 9 to 16, 22, and 27 and 34 are black sandy loam, black August, 1924.

fine sand, and brown or vellow sand which occur in mixed areas. On sections 20, 28, 29, 31, 32, and 33 the soil is black fine sandy loam from six to twelve inches deep. On the remainder of the township there is black fine sandy loam from four to eight inches deep and scattered areas of clay loam,

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this township was begun about 1905, and at present slightly less than one-half of the land is occupied.

CROPS AND STOCK

Wheat and oats are the chief grains grown. Rye and Raft lake occupies part of sections 4, 5, and 8 and extends barley are also grown to a limited extent and with the oats all the settlers are engaged in mixed farming. Cattle and hogs are the chief kinds of stock raised.

HAY AND WINTER FEED

There are no large tracts of natural haylands and neither timothy nor clover hay is grown to any extent. A limited amount of wild hay is cut from sloughs in some parts of the

FUEL

An abundance of poplar wood is available for fuel. When properly dried it burns well and is considered satisfactory.

SCHOOLS AND POST OFFICES

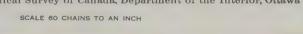
township to the north. The post offices used by the people of this township are Ethelwyn, Greenlawn, and Landonville.

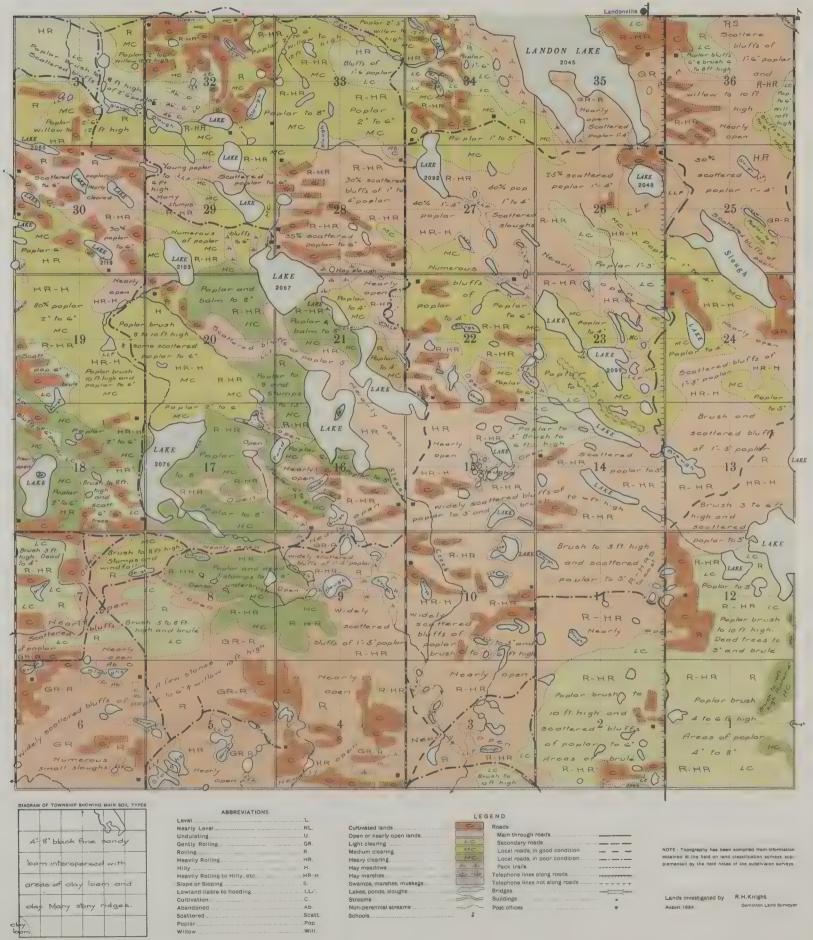
(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

Dominion Land Surveyor.

of the Fourth Meridian Map of Township 54, Range 6, West

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa





REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 54, RANGE 6, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

This township is easily reached from Vermilion which is nineteen miles south. A main marketing road runs north black fine sandy loam ranging in depth from four to eight through the township one mile west of the east boundary. inches. There are many scattered small patches of clay There are about twenty-five miles of other roads in the loam or clay, and numerous stony ridges. township, about two-thirds of the land being accessible The Canadian Pacific Railway has located a branch line between Lloydminster and Edmonton, which passes through township 53, range 6. Part of this line was built northwesterly from Lloydminster in 1924. When it is completed, the shipping facilities for this locality will be greatly improved, and the value of lands should be enhanced.

TOWN

Vermilion, situated on the line of the Canadian National railways between Edmonton and Winnipeg via North Battleford and Saskatoon, is a divisional point and has a population of about 1,200. It is an important marketing centre for a large surrounding district and all lines of greenfeed is grown for fodder. Mixed farming is carried on business essential to the needs of a farming community by all of the settlers. Hogs and cattle are the chief kinds are represented here. There are also good educational of stock raised. Dairying is engaged in to a limited extent. facilities. The elevators located at Vermilion have a combined capacity of 110,000 bushels.

SURFACE

quarters of it is heavily rolling and somewhat hilly. The remainder is about evenly divided between rolling and gently rolling, and is scattered here and there throughout the township.

SURFACE COVERING

Approximately one-twelfth of the land of this township is now under cultivation. Because of the roughness of the surface the cultivated parts are generally small in size and irregular in shape. About one-half of the uncultivated land is somewhat open, with bluffs of young poplar and willow while the other half is considered to be bush land with a more or less continuous growth of young poplar and willow with numerous large and small areas of poplar from four offices for this immediate locality. Schools, which each to six inches in diameter.

DRAINAGE AND WATER

There is no important drainage course, and as a consequence the surplus water gathers into low areas forming sloughs and lakes, both of which are very numerous. There is an abundance of water for stock, and good water for domestic purposes is secured from wells, most of which range in depth from thirty to sixty feet.

SOLL

The predominating soil throughout the township is

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this district was begun in 1906, and at present about three-sevenths of the land is occupied, the greater part of which is being used for private pasture. In about one-half of the township the settlers are English-The remainder are Europeans of Slavonic descent and they are mostly in the westerly part of the township.

CROPS AND STOCK

Wheat and oats are the chief grain crops, while oat

HAY AND WINTER FEED

Considerable hay is secured from the numerous sloughs. This township has a rough surface, for fully three- The wild hay thus obtained is supplemented by oat greenfeed and straw for winter feed.

FUEL

An abundance of poplar wood is available for fuel. When dried it burns well and is considered very satisfactory. Many of the settlers make a business of cutting wood and, after it has thoroughly dried, they sell it at Vermilion.

POST OFFICES AND SCHOOLS

Rusylvia, Mary Lake and Landonville are the post have one room, are located at the northeast corner of section 36 and in the southeast quarter of section 29 of this township, and on the east boundary of section 34 of the township to the south.

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

Dominion Land Surveyor.

August, 1924.

REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 54, RANGE 7, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

The main through road from Vermilion to Elk Point passes northerly through this township. Vermilion, which is the areas of black sandy loam, black fine sand and brown or chief marketing place, is nineteen miles south and one mile yellow sand. The remainder has a soil of from four to eight east. There are numerous roads throughout the township inches of black fine sandy loam, interspersed with areas of and all parts are easily accessible. The Canadian Pacific clay loam or clay, and many stony ridges. Railway have located a branch line between Lloydminster and Edmonton, which passes through the southerly part of this township, and will likely be constructed within two or three years.

TOWN

Vermilion, situated on the line of the Canadian National railways between Edmonton and Winnipeg via North Battleford and Saskatoon, is a divisional point with a population of about 1,200. It is an important marketing centre for a large surrounding district and all lines of business essential to the needs of a farming community are represented here. There are also good educational facilities. The elevators located at Vermilion have a combined capacity of 110,000 bushels.

SURFACE

About one-half of the township has a surface that is fairly rough and heavily rolling, while the remainder is about evenly divided between rolling and gently rolling. The outlines can be given.

SURFACE COVERING

Approximately one-sixth of the land is now under cultivation. Because of the uneven surface most of the cultivated areas are small and irregular. About one-half of the uncultivated land is somewhat open, with bluffs of young poplar and willows, while on the remainder there is more or less of a continuous growth of young poplar and willow, with scattered large and small areas of poplar from three to six inches in diameter. These bush areas are considered to be either light or medium to heavy clearing.

DRAINAGE AND WATER

by a small creek flowing northwesterly through the lake in Lake post offices. sections 5 and 7. In other portions of the township the surplus water forms numerous small lakes and sloughs. Good water is obtained from wells, which range in depth from thirty to seventy feet.

Approximately the west half of the township has mixed

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this township was begun in 1906 and at present approximately three-sevenths of the land is occupied. The settlers are Slavonic, Scandinavian, and Englishspeaking, the first being in the majority.

CROPS AND STOCK

The grain crop consists chiefly of wheat and oats, although barley and rye are grown to a limited extent. The wheat is marketed, whereas the other three grains are used largely for feed. Nearly all of the settlers carry on mixed farming. Horses, cattle and hogs are the principal kinds of stock raised. and of these the last has in recent years been the most profitable. Dairving is carried on to a considerable extent, cream being sold to the creamery at Vermilion.

HAY AND WINTER FEED

There are some haylands in the southeasterly part of different types are irregularly distributed so that no definite the township and hav is also cut from the numerous sloughs and low lands liable to flooding throughout the township. This wild hav is supplemented by oat greenfeed, which is the chief fodder crop, and straw for the winter feed for stock.

FUEL

An abundance of poplar wood is available for fuel. When properly dried it burns well and is considered satisfactory.

SCHOOLS AND POST OFFICES

Nearly all of the Slavonic children of school age can speak fairly good English. Each of the schools has but one teacher and all are well attended. They are located at the southeast corner of section 27, northwest corner of section 30, and on the east side of section 5 of this township, and on the east side of section 36 of the township to the south. Adequate 'Most of the southwesterly part of the township is drained postal facilities are provided by Monkman, Slawa and Angle

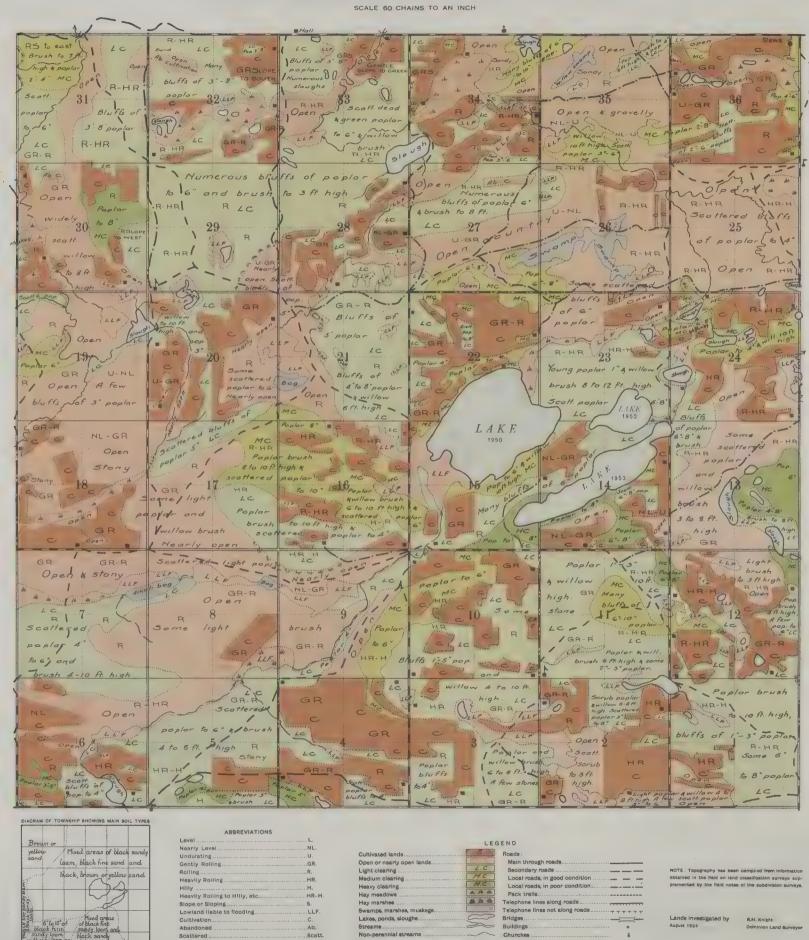
(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

Dominion Land Surveyor.

August, 1924.

Map of Township 54, Range 8, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa



REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 54, RANGE 8, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

This township is most easily reached from Mannville which is about twenty miles south. The town of Vermilion or yellow sand; sections 5 and 6 and parts of sections 4, 7 is also fairly convenient being twenty miles south and seven and 8 have a soil of from 6 to 10 inches of black fine sandy miles east. Main roads run east and west along the south loam with clay loam subsoil; sections 2, 3 and 10 have mixed and north boundaries of the township which with numerous areas of black fine sandy loam and black sandy loam; the roads within the township, make all parts easily accessible. remainder of the township has mixed areas of black sandy The Canadian Pacific Railway has located a branch line from loam, black fine sand and black, brown or yellow sand. Edmonton to Lloydminster which passes through this township. Construction was commenced from Lloydminster in 1924.

VILLAGE

persons, is situated on the line of the Canadian National rail-settlers are mostly European of Slavonic descent. ways between Edmonton and Winnipeg via North Battleford and Saskatoon. All lines of business essential to the requirements of a farming community are represented here. There are two banks, a flour mill, a creamery, and five elevators with a combined capacity of 165,000 bushels. There is also a municipal hospital, supported by the village and three nearby municipalities.

SURFACE

average elevation of the northerly part of the township is tent. about 1,900 feet above sea-level, while the south part rises to a maximum elevation of 2,150 feet. The surface of the land in this township is very changeable. About one-half is heavily rolling and this type of surface is fairly evenly dis- is secured from the numerous hay sloughs and is suppletributed. The remainder is about evenly divided between mented by oat greenfeed and straw for winter feed for stock. rolling, gently rolling and undulating.

SURFACE COVERING

Approximately one-sixth of the land is now under cultivation. The remainder is about evenly divided between open country with bluffs of young poplar and willow, and bush land which is practically all covered with poplar and willow brush, with many areas of poplar from 3 to 6 inches in diameter, part of which is considered to be light clearing and nearly all reach grade 7 or 8 before leaving school. and part medium clearing.

DRAINAGE AND WATER

As stated above, the general drainage is towards the their mail at either Myrnam or Slawa post offices. north, but owing to the rough nature of the country much of the water collects in low areas forming three lakes and numerous sloughs. The lakes are situated in sections 14, 15, 22, and 23. Good water is obtained from wells 30 to 60 feet in depth.

The soil of the northwesterly 2,000 acres is mostly brown

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this township was begun about 1906. The village of Mannville, with a population of about 400 At present about fifty per cent of the land is occupied. The

CROPS AND STOCK

Wheat and oats are the chief grain crops, although rye and barley are grown to a limited extent. As a rule crops are successfully grown and harvested; in a few years there has been partial failure due to frost and drought. Oat greenfeed is the principal fodder crop. Nearly all farmers are engaged in mixed farming. The chief kinds of stock raised The general slope of the land is towards the north. The are hogs and cattle. Dairying is carried on to a limited ex-

HAY AND WINTER FEED

Practically no timothy or clover hay is grown. Wild hay

FUEL

An abundance of poplar wood is available for fuel. When properly dried it burns well and is considered very satistory.

SCHOOLS AND POST OFFICES

Most of the children of school age can speak fair English Schools are located at the southwest corners of sections 11 and 29 of this township, and on the east boundary of section 6 of the township to the north. Most of the settlers get

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

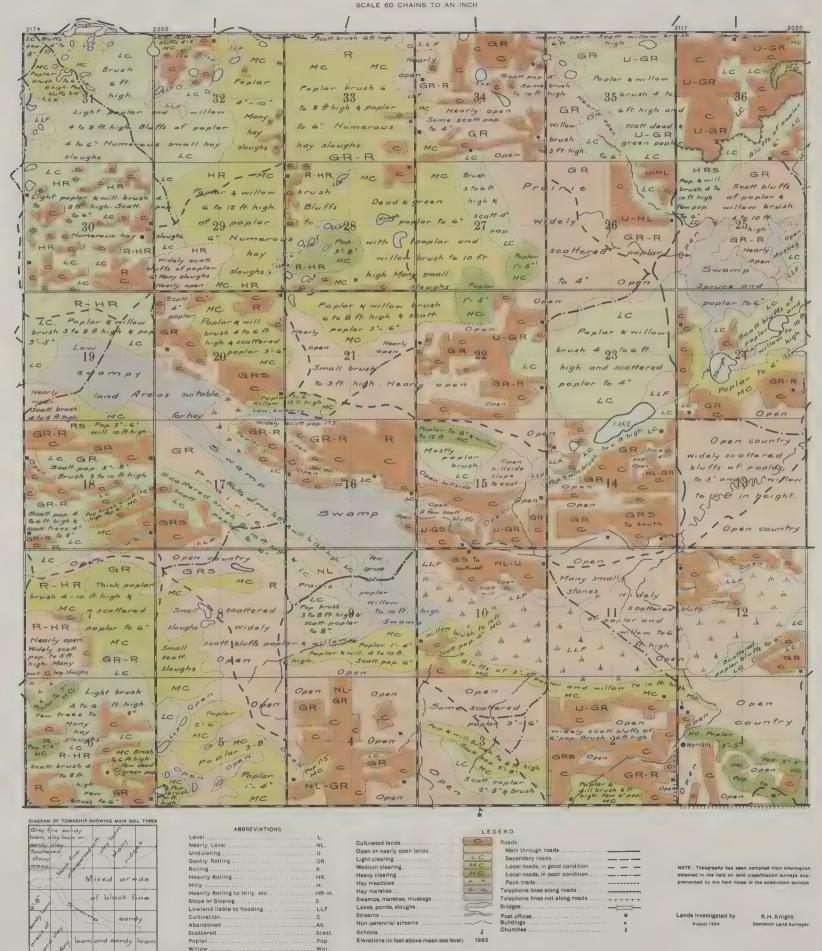
Dominion Land Surveyor.

August, 1924.

REAL PROPERTY NA

Map of Township 54, Range 9, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa



REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 54, RANGE 9, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

This township is accessible by a well-travelled road from the village of Mannville, which is twenty miles to the the township has mixed areas of black fine sandy loam, south. There are many roads throughout the township and nearly all parts are accessible. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have located a branch line from Lloydminster to Edmonton which runs east and west through ing areas that are stony. The remainder of the township about the middle of this township. About twenty miles of has a soil of black fine sandy loam from 6 to 8 inches in this line was constructed northwesterly from the former place during 1924. If this road is completed and operated, convenient shipping facilities will then be produced.

VILLAGE

400 persons, is situated on the Canadian National railways line running between Edmonton and Winnipeg via North The settlers nearly all came from Europe and they are Battleford and Saskatoon. All lines of business essential mostly of Slavonic descent. to the requirements of a farming community are represented and there are here two banks, five elevators having a combined grain capacity of 165,000 bushels, one flour mill and a creamery. The Mannville municipal hospital, supported by the village and three nearby municipalities is located at this point.

SURFACE

An important depression crosses about the middle of the township through sections 19, 20, 17, 16, 10, 11 and 13, The bottom of this depression is from one-half to one mile wide and is partly occupied by swamps and lowland. The country rises both to the south and to the north about 200 feet in a distance of approximately two miles back and the highest summits are about 2200 feet above sea-level. A few sections are rolling to heavily rolling, but by far the greater part is either rolling, gently rolling or gently sloping.

SURFACE COVERING

Approximately one-sixth of the land is now under cultivation. About one-half of the uncultivated land is open country with bluffs of young poplar and willow and the other half has bush that is more or less continuous and considered to be light or medium clearing and being young satisfactory fuel. poplar and willow with scattered areas of poplars 3 to 6 inches in diameter.

DRAINAGE AND WATER

Because of the sloping nature of the land a large portion of it is drained into the depression abovementioned. Part of the water from the depression drains northeasterly Vermilion river. The surplus water that is not drained by the above depression, accumulated in the low areas and forms sloughs, many of which frequently dry up and produce good hay. There is an abundance of water for stock and good water is obtained from wells 20 to 70 feet deep.

and the second of the second

SOIL

The southerly two-thirds of the easterly two-thirds of and sandy loam. Approximately the northwesterly twentyfive hundred acres have mixed areas of grey fine sandy loam, grey clay loam, and sandy clay with all types havdepth interspersed with areas of clay loam and clay, and throughout there are many stony ridges.

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this township commenced about 1905 The village of Mannville, with a population of about and by 1910 settlement as at present was pretty well established. Today about fifty per cent of the land is occupied.

CROPS AND STOCK

In this district crops as a rule are successfully grown and harvested, although a few years have witnessed partial crop failures due to drought or frost. Wheat and oats are the chief grain crops and oat greenfeed the main fodder crop. Very little timothy or clover is grown. All settlers are engaged in mixed farming and cattle, horses and hogs are the principal stock raised of which the latter are considered to be the most remunerative. Dairying is carried on to a limited extent.

HAY AND WINTER FEED

There is a limited amount of hay harvested from the low lands in sections 19, 20, 10, 11 and 12. This is supplemented by hay which is gathered from the numerous hay sloughs throughout the township. The wild hav thus gathered is further supplemented by oat greenfeed and straw which together constitute the winter feed for stock.

There is an abundance of poplar wood for fuel. This when properly dried burns well and is considered a highly

SCHOOLS AND POST OFFICES

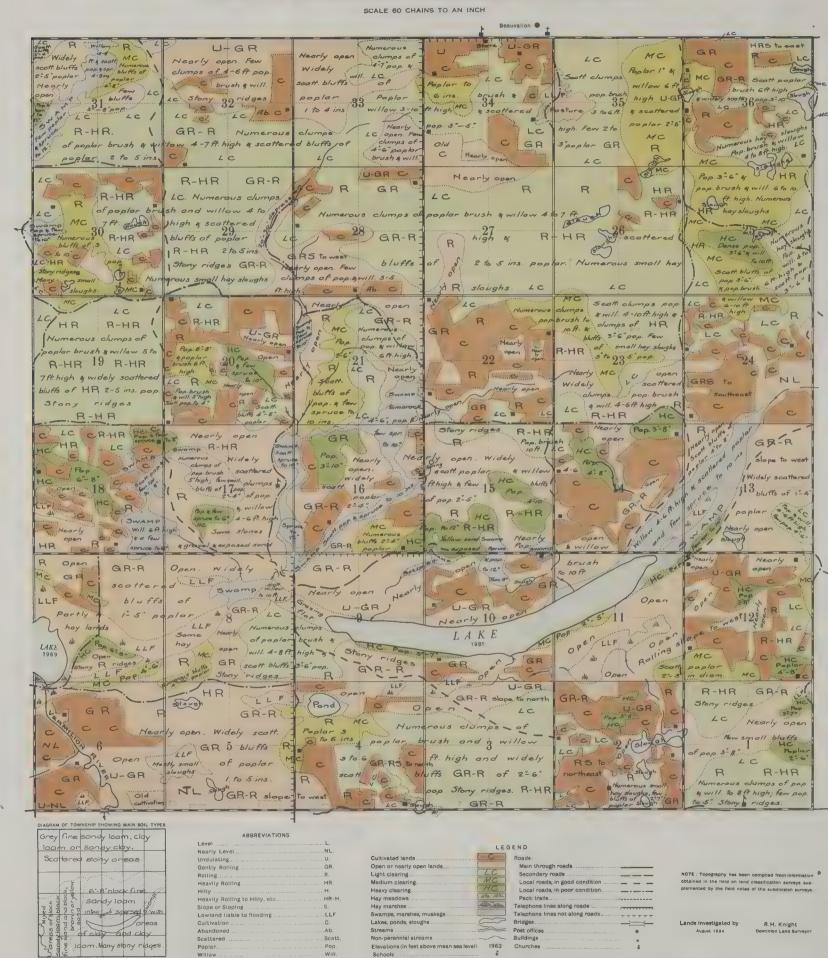
Most of the children of school age can speak fair English. The schools are well attended and each has but one teacher. The schools to serve the educational needs of the children of this township are at the northeast corner of section 20, on the south boundary of section 3, and on the into Saskatchewan river and part of it drains westerly into east boundary of section 6-55-8. Myrnam post office in section 1, provides an adequate postal service, where most of the settlers get their mail.

> (Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT, Dominion Land Surveyor

August, 1924

Map of Township 54, Range 10, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa



REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 54, RANGE 10, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

This township is accessible by a well-travelled road from the village of Innisfree which is seventeen miles south and two miles west. There are many roads through- and black or brown sand. The southerly two-thirds of the out the township and nearly all parts are accessible. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has located a branch line through this township connecting Edmonton and Lloydminster and has commenced construction northwesterly from Lloydminster. If this railway is built and type comprising mixed areas of grey fine sandy loam, operated it will greatly facilitate shipping facilities for this grey clay loam and grey sand clay, many parts of which township.

VILLAGE

The village of Innisfree, with a population of about 300 is situated on the Canadian National railways connecting Edmonton and Winnipeg via North Battleford and Saskatoon. All lines of business essential to the requirements of a farming community are carried on here. One bank, three grain elevators with a capacity of 125,000 bushels, and one creamery are operating at this point. There is a good train service and shipping facilities are good.

SURFACE

An important depression about 200 feet deep and about three miles wide cuts westerly through sections 13, 14, 11, 10, 9 and 8 and connects with Vermilion river at the west side of section 7. The general slope of the country is towards this depression and the maximum difference of elevations is about 300 feet reaching an altitude of nearly 2300 feet. The surface is generally rolling or heavily rolling with here and there small tracts of land that are gently rolling or undulating.

SURFACE COVERING

under cultivation. Of the uncultivated lands only a small hay. This is supplemented by oat greenfeed and a limited per cent can be considered as prairie lands and these as a amount of rye hay which together constitute the chief feed rule have scattered bluffs of young poplar and willow. The for stock during the winter months. remainder of the uncultivated lands are mostly covered with poplar and willow bush 2 to 4 inches in diameter with scattered bluffs of poplar to 6 inches. Most of these bush areas are considered to be either light or medium clearing.

DRAINAGE AND WATER

The depression referred to above is an important drainage basin into which many drainage courses run both from the north and south. Because of the rolling and heavily rolling nature of the land in general there are many depressions that have no outlets. In these there are found many hay sloughs which frequently dry up and from which large quantities of hay are harvested almost annually. There is but one lake of minor importance and this is within the main depression in sections 9, 10 and 11. It is approximately three miles long and about a quarter of a mile in width. Good water is plentiful in the township and is secured from the various drainage courses, sloughs, and wells from 20 to 60 feet in depth.

SOIL

The south half of the westerly one-third of this township has mixed areas of black sandy loam, black fine sand easterly two-thirds of the township has a predominating soil of black fine sandy loam 6 to 8 inches deep interspersed with areas of clay loam and clay, many parts of which are stony. The remainder of the township has a main soil are stony.

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this township commenced in 1907 and about half of the land is now occupied. The easterly two-thirds is settled mostly by French-Canadians and the westerly one-third by Europeans of Slavonic descent. In the southerly part there are a few English-speaking settlers.

CROPS AND STOCK

In this district crops as a rule are successfully grown and harvested, although a few years have witnessed partial crop failures due to drought or frost. Wheat and oats are the chief grain crops grown and oat greenfeed the main fodder crop. Very little timothy hay or clovers are grown. Hogs, caftle and horses are the principal stock raised of which the former are the most remunerative. Dairying is carried on to a limited extent and cream is taken to Innisfree.

HAY AND WINTER FEED

There are no large tracts of natural hay lands but there Approximately one-sixth of the area of this township is are many hay sloughs which are important sources of wild

There is an abundance of poplar wood for fuel. This when properly dried burns well and is considered to be very satisfactory

SCHOOLS AND POST OFFICES

Each school has but one teacher and the attendance is large. Nearly all children of school age speak good English. The schools all of which are giving good service are located at the south side of section 1, on the east boundary of section 17 and on the north boundary of section 34. Beauvallon post office at the northeast corner of section 34 of this township and Naughton Glen post office on section 32 of the township to the south provide an adequate postal service.

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

Dominion Land Surveyor

August, 1924

REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 54, RANGE 11, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

This township is seventeen miles north of the village of Innisfree and fourteen miles north and seventeen miles east of the town of Vegreville. It is accessible from either or sandy clay with many stony areas. In parts of sections point by well-travelled roads and a main east and west 1, 12, 13 and 14, there are mixed areas of black, sandy loam road passes along the north boundary and another along its south boundary. Within the township there are many roads and the greater part of the land is easily accessible. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have located a mostly black, fine sandy loam 6 to 12 inches in depth, interline through this township just north of Vermilion river.

VILLAGE

The village of Innisfree, with a population of about 300 is situated on the Canadian National railways connecting Edmonton and Winnipeg via North Battleford and about the time that the railway was being built westerly Saskatoon. All lines of business essential to the require-through township 51. At present about two-thirds of the ment of a farming community are carried on here. One land is occupied and most of the settlers are Europeans of bank, three grain elevators with a capacity of 125,000 bushels, and one creamery are operating at this point. There is a good train service and shipping facilities are good.

SURFACE

Vermilion river runs southeasterly through sections 30, 29, 20, 21, 15, 14, 11 and 12. It flows through a wide depression about 150 feet deep and three miles in width. The river widens into lakes at three points in crossing the township. The lakes are each from one mile to two miles in length, and about a half mile in width. The river is about 300 feet wide where it connects the lakes and there is practically no fall. The altitude of the river and lakes in this township is 1,969 feet above sea level. The highest summits of land in the north part of the township have an altitude of 2,250 feet while the highest summits in the south are 2,300 feet. Because of the difference of elevations within limited distances the surface of the country is somewhat rough. The greater part of the land north of the river is heavily rolling, while to the south the slope is more gradual and most of the surface is gently rolling or rolling.

SURFACE COVERING

Slightly less than twenty per cent of the township is under cultivation. The uncultivated tracts of land are mostly covered with poplar trees 3 to 6 inches and willow brush which in most cases is considered either light or medium clearing. The amount of open land not under cultivation is very small.

DRAINAGE AND WATER

Vermilion river is an important drainage basin and a considerable amount of the surplus water on lands adjacent to the stream is thus drained off. Owing to the rough surface in many parts of the township the water drains to the low places and forms sloughs or swamps. The river, lakes and sloughs provide a plentiful supply of water.

SOIL

The predominating soil in the northerly and southerly parts of the township is grey, fine sandy loam, clay loam and black or yellow sand. That part of the township lying for about one and one-half miles on either side of the river, except the above mentioned sections, has a soil which is spersed with areas of black, sandy loam and many areas that are stony.

SETTLEMENT AND NATIONALITY

The settlement of this township commenced in 1904 Slavonic descent.

CROPS AND STOCK

Wheat and oats are the chief grain crops grown for sale and oat greenfeed for fodder. Mixed farming is carried on by all of the settlers, and horses, cattle and hogs are the chief stock raised. The latter during recent years have been found to be the most profitable. Dairying is carried on to a considerable extent and is an important source of

In this district the above grains, and all vegetables commonly grown in western Canada, are successfully grown and harvested. A few years, however, are reported to have partial crop failures due to frost and drought.

HAY AND WINTER FEED

Within the township there are no large areas of natural hay lands, but there are a great many small hay sloughs throughout the township from which a great deal of hay is harvested. This is supplemented by oat greenfeed and straw, which together constitute the winterfeed for stock.

There is an abundance of poplar wood for fuel. This when properly dried burns well and is considered very satisfactory.

SCHOOLS AND POST OFFICES

All of the schools to serve the educational needs of the children are well attended and are located on the northeast corner of section 8, on the southeast corner of section 34, and near the northwest corner of section 31. Musidora post office and Innisfree post office provide the postal service for nearly all of the settlers.

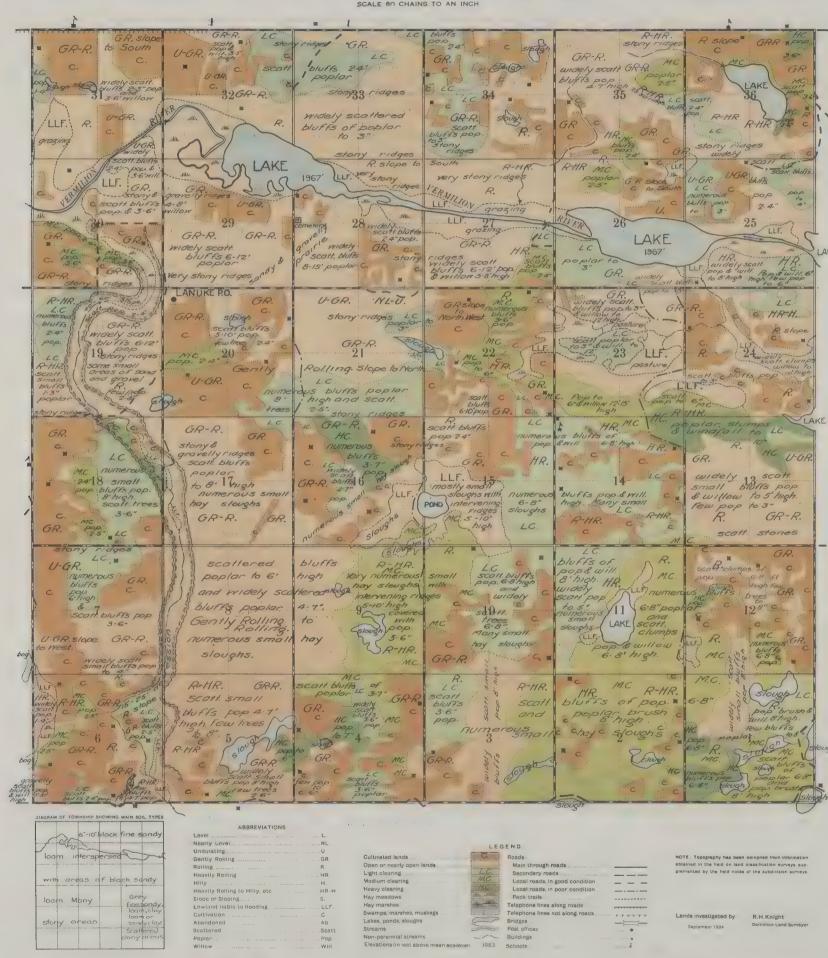
(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

Dominion Land Surveyor

August, 1924

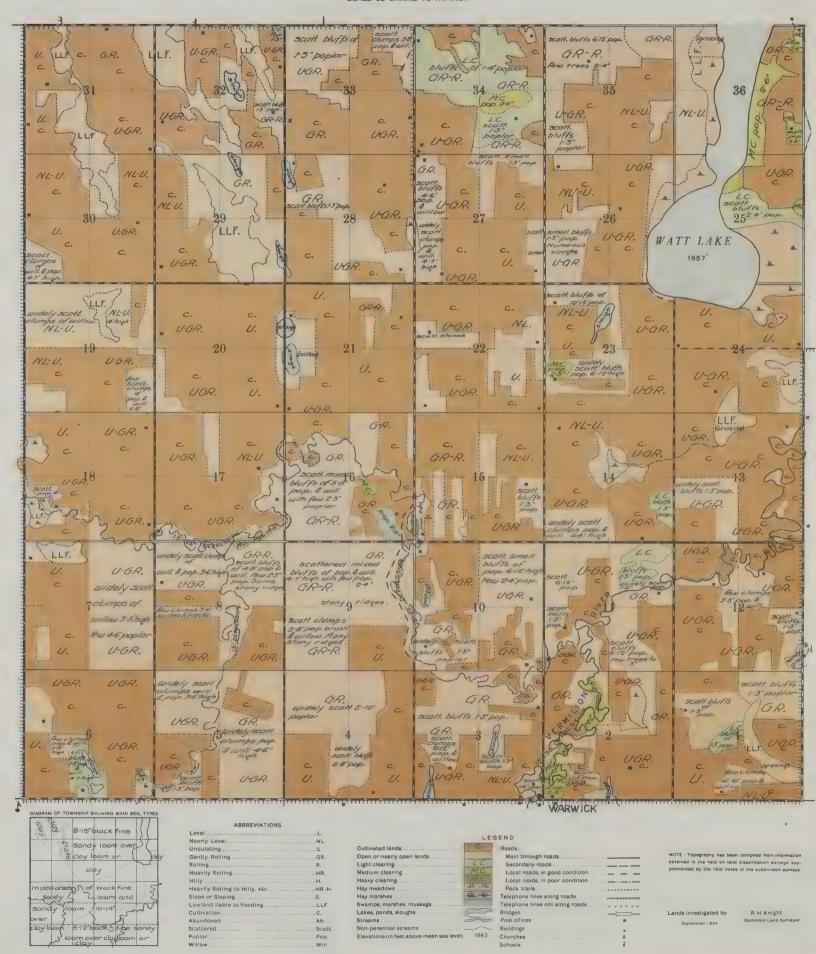
Map of Township 54, Range 12, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Surveys Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa



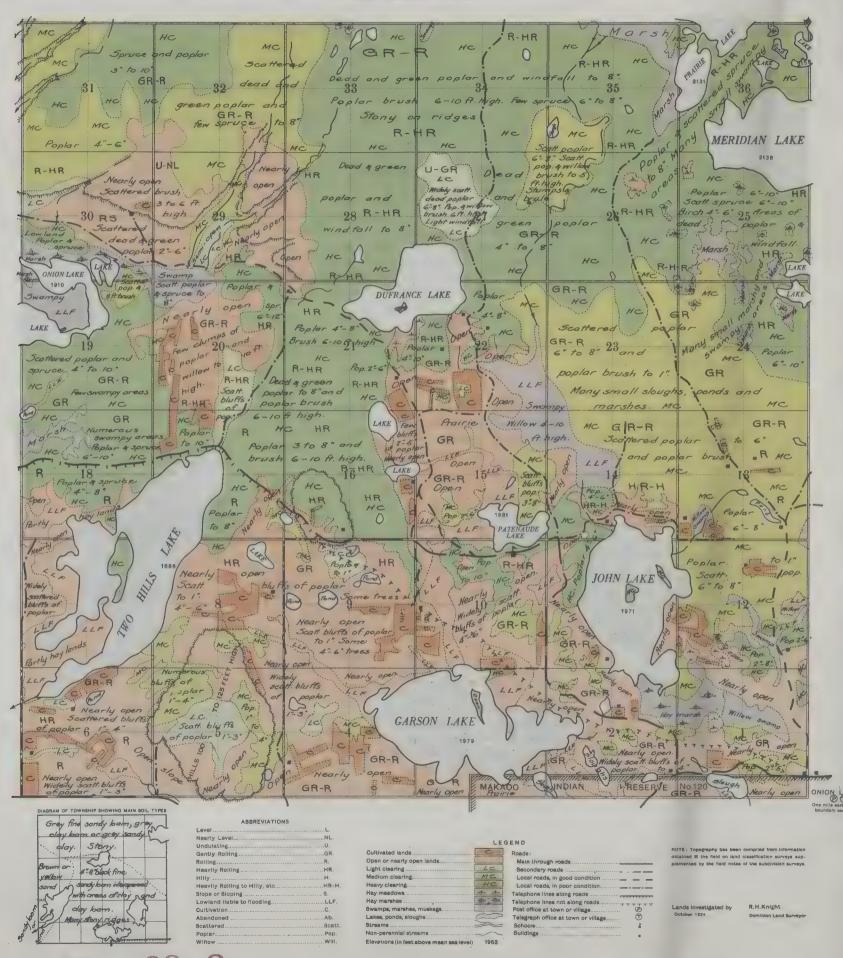
Map of Township 54, Range 14, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Surveys Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa SCALE 60 CHAINS TO AN INCH



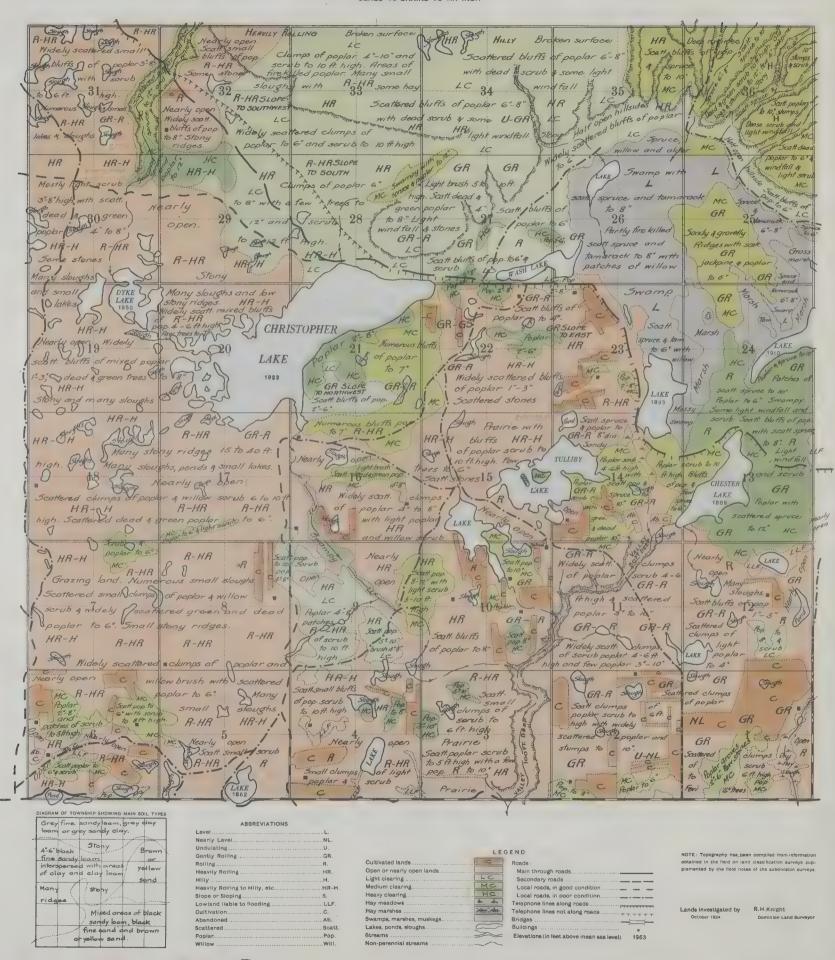
Map of Township 55, Range 1, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa SCALE 60 CHAINS TO AN INCH



Map of Township 55, Range 2, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa SCALE BO CHAINS TO AN INCH



REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 55, RANGE 2, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

This township is nearer to the village of Kitscoty than any other railway point. It is also accessible from Lloydminster. By road the distance to the latter place is thirtysix miles and to the former it is twenty-seven miles. main traffic road runs along the south boundary of the township and another goes diagonally across the northeast half.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has located a branch line through the district south of the North Saskatchewan river. It crosses the road to Kitscoty twelve miles north of that place and, when this railway is in operation, shipping facilities will be that much closer.

VILLAGE

The village of Kitscoty, situated on the line of the Canadian National railways between Winnipeg and Edmonton, via Saskatoon and North Battleford, has a population at present only about one-third of the land is occupied, of about 200. All lines of business essential to the needs of a farming community are represented here. The shipping facilities are good and there are five elevators with a total capacity of 285,000 bushels of grain. There is a daily passenger and mail service to both east and west.

SURFACE

is gently rolling or rolling.

SURFACE COVERING

Only about four per cent of the township is under cultivation. Rough surface and inferior soil are the chief reasons for this small amount of development. On the northeasterly ten or twelve sections of this township there is a fairly heavy covering of bush consisting of poplar and willow brush with large and small areas of dead and green poplar from four to ten inches in diameter and a few areas of dead and green jackpine to eight inches. In sections 23, 24, 25 and 26 of this area there are swamps with dead and This wood when properly dried burns well and is congreen spruce and tamarack to eight inches in diameter. The remainder of the land is somewhat open, with scattered young poplar and willow brush, and scattered bluffs of poplar from two to six inches in diameter. Most of this land is sufficiently open for grazing, for which purpose it is at present being used.

DRAINAGE AND WATER

There are a number of small lakes into which a large amount of the surplus water drains. Most of these have outlets into streams draining to the North Saskatchewan river. The surplus water from more than one-half of the township collects in low areas forming numerous small and large sloughs.

SOIL

The soil in this township varies considerably and four main types occur. The soil of sections 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, and part of section 26 is yellow or brown sand. Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12 and parts of sections 6, 16 and 17 have mixed areas of black sandy loam, black fine sand, and yellow or brown sand. The northerly tier of sections have mixed areas of grev fine sandy loam, grev clay loam and grey sandy clay, and there are scattered areas which are stony. On the remainder of the township the main soil type is black fine sandy loam from four to six inches deep, interspersed with areas of clay loam and clay and with many stony ridges and stony slopes.

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this township was begun in 1909 and most of which is used as private pasture. Most of the settlers in this locality are Scandinavians.

CROPS, STOCK AND WINTER FEED

Because of the small amount of land being cultivated The surface of the easterly one-third of this township, the grain crop is small. Wheat and oats are grown for grain excepting sections 35 and 36, is mostly gently rolling or and oat greenfeed for fodder. A limited amount of hay is rolling. The surface of the remainder of the township is secured from the low slough areas, which frequently dry heavily rolling or hilly, with an odd quarter-section that up and produce fair hay. The hay thus secured and the greenfeed are supplemented by straw and together comprise the winter feed. Because of the heavily rolling and hilly country the district is favourable for a winter range for stock, and as a consequence a great many horses are wintered here.

> The settlers are engaged in mixed farming. Cattle, hogs and horses are the chief kinds of stock kept.

FUEL

There is an abundance of wood for fuel, chiefly poplar. sidered satisfactory.

POST OFFICES AND SCHOOLS

The nearest post offices are Onion Lake and Norway Valley. Schools are located at the northeast corner of section 10 in this township and at the northeast corner of section 26 in township 54, range 3.

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

Dominion Land Surveyor.

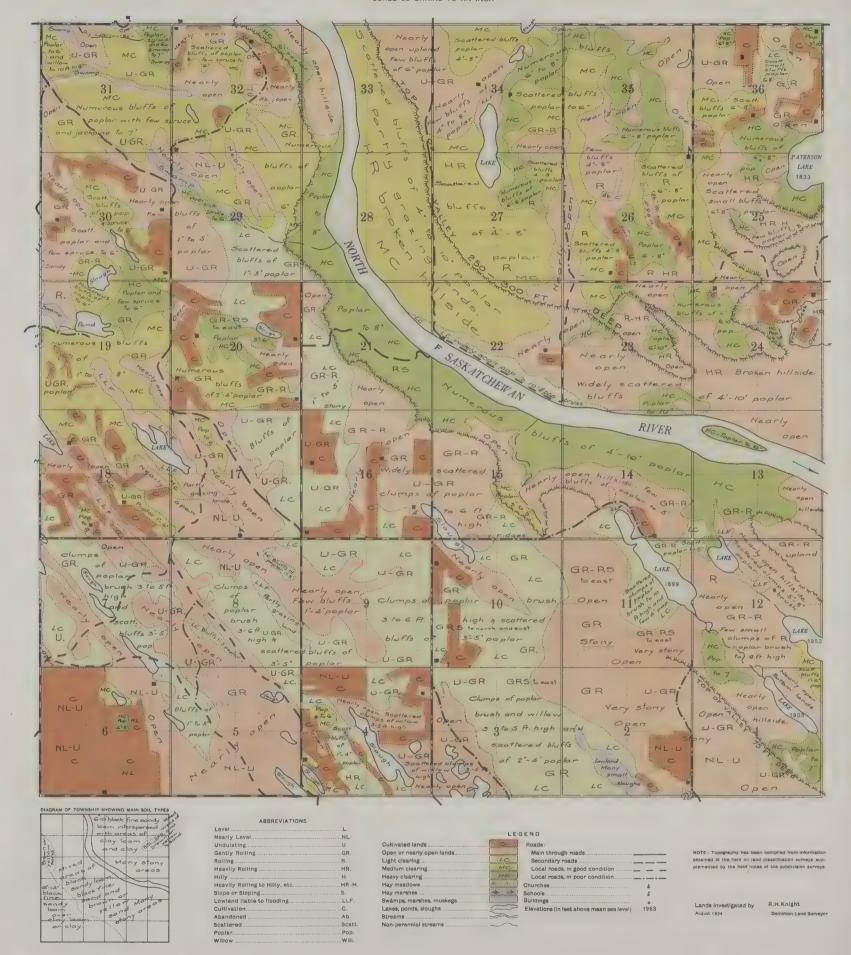
October, 1924.



Map of Township 55, Range 4, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa

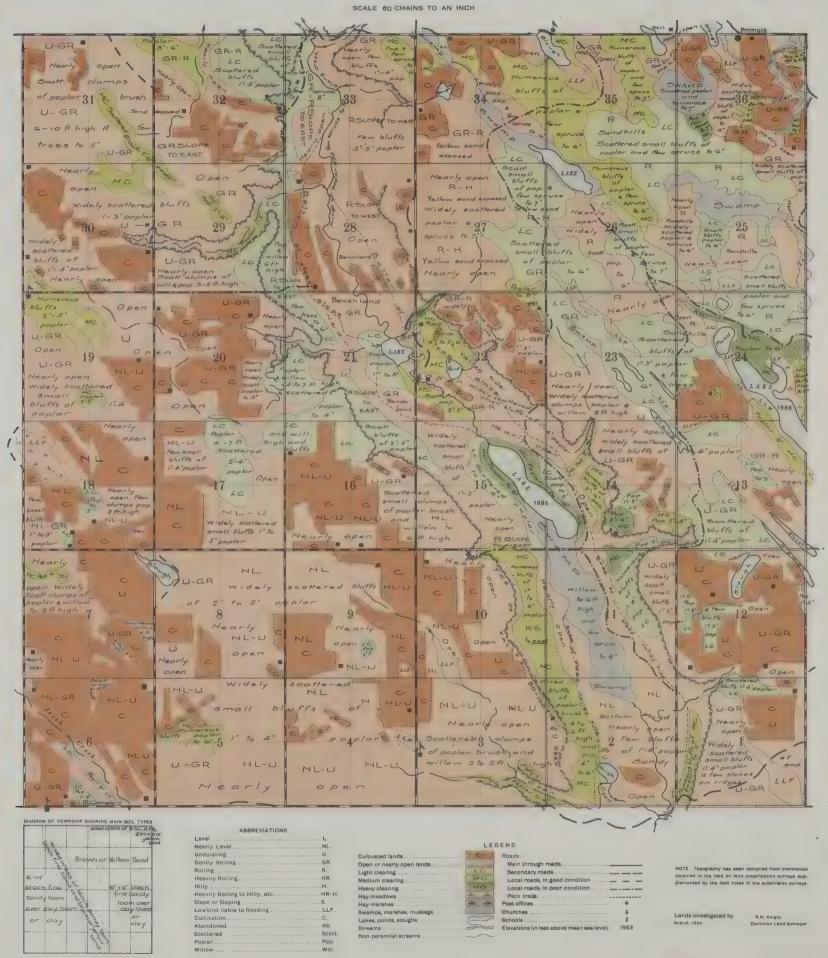
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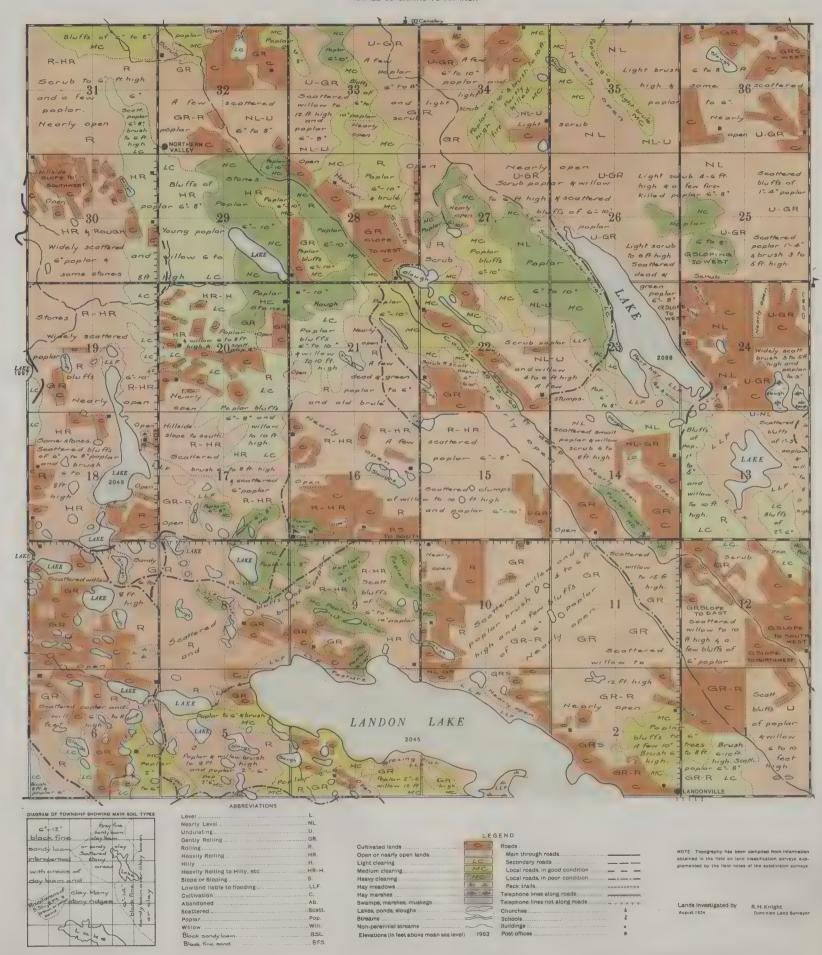
Map of Township 55, Range 5, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa



Map of Township 55, Range 6, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa SCALE 60 CHAINS TO AN INCH



REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 55, RANGE 8, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

The portion of the township south of Saskatchewan river is more accessible from Mannville or Vermilion than the form any other place, while that portion north of the river is more accessible from St. Paul des Metis. The latter place types. is thirteen miles north and four miles west of the northwest corner of the township. Mannville is twenty-six miles south of the southwest corner of the township. There is a main east and west road along the south boundary of the township and the main road from St. Paul des Metis enters the township. ship along the east boundary of section 31. The township is fairly well supplied with roads and nearly all parts are accessible. There is a ferry crossing in section 18.

TOWN

SURFACE

The Saskatchewan river cuts through the northerly part of the township as it flows northeasterly through sections 18, 17, 16, 21, 22, 23, 26, 35 and 36. The stream in this locality is from 700 to 900 feet wide and its flow is between 3 and 4 miles per hour. The valley of the river here is about 250 feet deep and its width is about one and one-half miles. The altitude of the stream at the middle of range 8 is about 1,730 feet above sea-level. The highest summit north of the river within the township is slightly over 2,050 feet while the highest summit to the south is about 2,100 feet while the level. Because of the location of the river and its deep valley, the surface of the north half of the township is heavily rolling and badly broken. The southerly half has a surface that is about equally divided between gently rolling, rolling, and heavily rolling.

SURFACE COVERING

Approximately one-sixth of the land is now under culti-Approximately one-sixed of the land is show under entire varion. The area not yet cultivated is partly open having bluffs of young poplar and willow, while pant has poplar and willow brush with areas of fairly heavy poplar 3 to 6 inches in diameter, and is considered to be either light or medium clearing. The distribution of these various types of surface coverings is shown in detail on the township development

DRAINAGE AND WATER

Saskatchewan river provides important drainage for surplus water. Back from the river valley, the water drains into the low areas, to form numerous small lakes and sloughs.

SOIL

SETTLEMENT AND NATIONALITY

The settlement of this township commenced in 1907, and about half of the land is now occupied. Most of the settlers are Europeans of Slavonic descent.

CROPS AND STOCK

St. Paul des Metis is the present terminus of the Canadian National Railways branch line from Edmonton. This place is an important trading centre for a large surrounding district and nearly all lines of business, essential to serve a farming community, are well represented. There is a good train service to Edmonton and excellent facilities are provided for shipping stock, grain and dairy products.

SURFACE

Wheat and oats are the chief grain crops, although rye and barley are grown to a limited extent. All grain crops but wheat are used chiefly as feed for stock. As a rule crops are successfully grown and harvested, although a few partial failures due to frost or drought are reported. Oat greenfeed is the chief fodder crop grown. Nearly all the settlers are engaged in mixed farming and the stock raised consists chiefly of hogs and cattle. Dairying is carried on to a limited extent. All grain crops are successfully grown and harvested, although a few partial failures due to frost or drought are reported. Oat greenfeed is the chief fodder crop grown. Nearly all the settlers are engaged in mixed farming and the stock raised consists chiefly of hogs and cattle. Dairying is carried on to a limited extent.

HAY AND WINTERFEED

There are no large tracts of natural hayland, neither is timothy or clover hay grown to any extent. Considerable wild hay is harvested from the numerous hay sloughs. This hay is supplemented by oat greenfeed and straw which together comprise the winterfeed for the stock.

FUEL

There is an abundance of poplar wood for fuel. This when properly dried burns well and is considered very satisfactory.

SCHOOLS AND POST OFFICES

Most of the children of school age, although of Slavonic descent, can speak English fairly well. The schools have a large attendance ranging from 30 to 50 each and each has but one teacher. The schools are located at the northeast corner of section 13, on the east boundary of section 6, and at the northeast corner of section 32. Slawa and Lake Eliza post offices adequately provide the mail service for this district.

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT.

Dominion Land Surveyor.

August, 1924.

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

The part of the township north of North Saskatchewan river is most easily reached from St. Paul des Metis, while southerly parts of sections 25. 26, 27, and 28 have mixed the south part is most accessible from Mannville. The main areas of black sandy loam, black fine sand, and black, brown, road from the former place enters the township along the or yellow sand. Section 1, parts of sections 2, 12, 25, 26, 35, east boundary of section 34, while the main road from the and 36 have a soil of black fine sandy loam to a depth of 6 latter point is along its south boundary. There are a number to 8 inches, interspersed with areas of clay loam and clay, of slightly travelled roads branching from these main high- and there are some stony ridges. The remainder of the townways and about one-half of the lands are now easily accessible. ship has a soil of grey fine sandy loam, grey clay loam, or

VILLAGES

St. Paul des Metis, the present terminus of a branch line of the Canadian National railways from Edmonton, has a population of about 900. It is an important trading centre for a large surrounding district and nearly all lines of business essential to the needs of a farming community are well repre- About two-fifths of the land is now occupied. The southsented. There is a good train service to Edmonton and ex- easterly half of the township is settled mostly by Europeans cellent facilities are provided for shipping stock, grain, and of Slavonic descent, while in the northwesterly half there are dairy products.

The village of Mannville, with a population of about 400, is situated on the line of the Canadian National railways between Edmonton and Winnipeg via North Battleford. All lines of business essential to the requirements of a farming community are represented here. There are two banks, a flour mill, a creamery, and five elevators with a combined capacity of 165,000 bushels. There is also a municipal hospital, The chief kinds of stock raised are hogs and cattle, of which supported by the village and three nearby municipalities.

SURFACE

North Saskatchewan river cuts through the middle of this township flowing easterly through sections 18, 19, 20, 16, 15, 14, and 13. It is about 700 feet wide and has a current of three to four miles an hour. The valley has an average width of about two miles and is about 350 feet in depth. The elevation of the river about the middle of the range is 1.733 feet above sea-level and the highest summits within the township reach an elevation of about 2,200 feet. The surface of the township is badly broken by the river and its deep valley. The portion north of the valley is mostly heavily rolling and inclined to be hilly. South of the valley the sur- properly dried it burns well and is considered very satisface is about evenly divided between heavily rolling, rolling, factory. gently rolling and undulating.

SURFACE COVERING

Approximately one-twelfth of the township is now under cultivation. The uncultivated land is somewhat open, but most of it has a considerable amount of young poplar and willow brush with scattered areas of poplars from 3 to 6 inches in diameter.

DRAINAGE AND WATER

The drainage of the land is generally good. Back from the river valley, however, because of the roughness of the surface, the water drains into low areas forming sloughs, which in some parts are very numerous. Good water is plentiful and is obtained from wells from 20 to 70 feet in depth.

ming the cold to the

SOIL

The northerly parts of sections 21, 22, 23, and 24, and the grey sandy loam, in all of which soils there are scattered stony areas.

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this township was begun about 1909. a few French-Canadian settlers.

CROPS AND STOCK

Wheat and oats are the chief grain crops, while oat greenfeed is grown for fodder. All of the settlers are engaged in mixed farming, and most of the oat crop is used for feed. the former is considered the most profitable.

HAY AND WINTER FEED

There are no extensive natural haylands, but a considerable quantity of wild hay is gathered from many sloughs throughout the township. This is supplemented by oat greenfeed for winter feed for stock.

FUEL

There is an abundance of poplar wood for fuel. When

SCHOOLS AND POST OFFICES

The schools are not very conveniently situated for the children residing in this township. They are located as follows: near the northeast corner of section 34 of this township; on the east side of section 6 of township 55-8-4, and at the northeast corner of section 20 of township 54-9-4. Fribourg post office is in the southwest quarter of section 18. Other post offices used by the settlers of this township are Myrnam, Lake Eliza and Lac Bellevue.

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

Dominion Land Surveyor.

September, 1924.

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

The portion of this township south of North Saskatchewan river is more easily reached from Innisfree than any the river and the drainage is therefore generally good, other point, while that portion to the north of the river is although on the gently rolling and undulating lands in the more accessible from St. Paul des Metis. The latter place is southerly one-third of the township there are many hay thirteen miles north and two miles east of the township, and sloughs. Wells from twenty to sixty feet in depth provide the former point is twenty-three miles south and two miles good water. west. The Canadian Pacific Railway has located a branch line from Edmonton to Lloydminster which passes through the township to the south. Construction of this railway was commenced from Lloydminster in 1924, and when it is com- clay loam and sandy clay, with frequent stony ridges. pleted, this township will be very favourably situated with regard to transportation.

VILLAGES

of the Canadian National railways from Edmonton, has a in the east half of the township are mostly French Canapopulation of about 900. It is an important trading centre dians while those in the westerly part are Europeans of for a large surrounding district and nearly all lines of busi-Slavonic descent. ness essential to the needs of a farming community are well represented. There is a good train service to Edmonton and excellent facilities are provided for shipping stock, grain, and dairy products.

The village of Innisfree, situated on the line of the Canaabout 300. Most lines of business essential for the requirements of a farming community are represented here, including a creamery, three elevators, and a bank. The train service is excellent, including a daily passenger train to both east and west and a daily mixed train to and from Edmonton

SURFACE

North Saskatchewan river cuts through the northerly part of this township flowing southeasterly through section 31, 32, 33, 28, 27, 22, 15, 14, and 13. It is from 700 to 900 feet in width and has a current of from three to four miles per hour. The valley is about two miles wide and between 300 and 400 feet deep. The elevation of the river at the middle of the range is about 1,745 feet above sea-level, while the highest summits north and south of the river and within the township are slightly over 2,250 feet in elevation. Because of the river and its deep valley, the surface of the northerly valley of the river will for many years provide an adequate two-thirds of the township is badly broken, being classified supply. This wood, when properly dried, burns well and is generally as heavily rolling. The southerly one-third is mostly considered satisfactory. undulating or gently rolling.

SURFACE COVERING

because of the rough surface and the inferior soil. The ship 56-9-4 provide adequate postal facilities. uncultivated land is somewhat open with areas of light poplar and willow brush and scattered areas of dead and green poplar from 2 to 8 inches in diameter. The south hillside of the North Saskatchewan river valley is mostly heavily timbered with poplar, from six to ten inches in diameter, and scattered spruce of the same size.

DRAINAGE AND WATER

The land in this township rises as much as 500 feet above

SOIL

The soil comprises mixed areas of grey fine sandy loam,

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this township was begun in 1908 and St. Paul des Metis, the present terminus of a branch line about one-third of the land is now occupied. The settlers

CROPS AND STOCK

Wheat and oats are the chief grain crops while oat greenfeed is the main fodder crop. Mixed farming is carried on dian National railways between Edmonton and Winnipeg by all settlers. Hogs, cattle, and horses are the chief kinds via North Battleford and Saskatoon, has a population of of stock raised, of which hogs are considered the most profitable. Because of the large amount of open range for summer grazing, fair opportunities are provided for cattle raising and dairying, in which many of the settlers are now engaged.

HAY AND WINTER FEED

There are no large areas of natural haylands, but, in the part of the township south of the valley of North Saskatchewan river, there are numerous hay sloughs which frequently dry up and produce good wild hay. This hay is supplemented by oat greenfeed and a limited amount of rye hav for fodder for stock during the winter months.

FUEL

There is an abundance of poplar wood for fuel. The

SCHOOLS AND POST OFFICES

Schools are located at the southeast corner of section 3 Only about one-twelfth of this township is now under and on the west side of section 18. Beauvallon post office The chief reason for this small proportion is in section 2 and Lac Bellevue post office in section 7 of town-

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

Dominion Land Surveyor.

August, 1924.

REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 55, RANGE 11, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

This township is twenty-three miles north of the village of Innisfree, and fifteen miles north and seventeen miles east depths ranging from twenty to seventy feet, contain good of the town of Vegreville. It is reached from either point water. by well-travelled roads. A main east and west road runs along its south boundary. Within the township there are many roads and nearly all parts are easily accessible. Within two or three years it is expected that better railway facilities will be provided, as the Canadian Pacific Railway has six to twelve inches, which is interspersed with areas of black located a branch line running easterly and westerly across sandy loam. The soil of the southeasterly half consists of the township to the south. Construction of this branch line mixed areas of grey fine sandy loam, clay loam and sandy from Edmonton to Lloydminster was begun from the latter clay. Throughout the township there are many stony areas. point in 1924.

VILLAGE

The village of Innisfree, with a population of about 300, is situated on the line of the Canadian National railways year after the railway was constructed through township 51. connecting Edmonton and Winnipeg, via North Battleford About half of the township is unoccupied. This is due largely and Saskatoon. All lines of business necessary to meet the to the broken surface or to the inferior soil in many parts requirements of a farming community are carried on here, of the township. Nearly all of the settlers are Europeans of including one bank, a creamery, and three grain elevators Slavonic descent. with a capacity of 125,000 bushels. There is a good train service and adequate shipping facilities.

SURFACE

part of this township flowing easterly across sections 31, 32, found to be the most profitable. Dairying is carried on to a 33, 34, 35, 36. It is about one thousand feet wide and has a limited extent. current of three to four miles per hour. The valley of the river is approximately 300 feet deep and about one and onehalf miles in width. The elevation of the river in this township is about 1,750 feet above sea-level, while the highest haylands, but there are a great many small hay sloughs from summits in the southerly part of the township reach eleva-which considerable hay is harvested in favourable seasons. tions of slightly over 2,250 feet. The general slope of the This is supplemented by oat greenfeed and straw for winter country is northerly towards the river. Most of the surface, feed for stock. however, is rolling or heavily rolling, and only a few sections are gently rolling or gently sloping.

SURFACE COVERING

Slightly less than one-third of the township is under cultivation. The uncultivated tracts of land are mostly covered with poplar trees, from three to six inches in diameter, and poplar and willow brush. This is considered, in most cases, to be either light or medium clearing. The amount of open land suitable for cultivation is limited.

DRAINAGE AND WATER

North Saskatchewan river affords excellent drainage for the northerly part of the township. Owing to the rolling nature of the country in the southerly part, the surplus water drains to the lower land forming small sloughs and there are September, 1924.

Barrier Barrier Barrier

many small areas of land which are liable to flooding. This condition provides a plentiful supply of water for stock and for wells. The latter, which are generally dug or bored to

SOIL

Approximately the northwesterly half of the township is covered with a black fine sandy loam to a depth of from

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this township was begun in 1906, one

CROPS AND STOCK

Wheat and oats are the chief grain crops, and oat greenfeed is the main fodder crop. Mixed farming is carried on by all of the settlers. Horses, cattle, and hogs are the chief North Saskatchewan river cuts through the northerly kinds of stock raised. During recent years hogs have been

HAY AND WINTER FEED

Within the township there are no large areas of natural

FUEL

There is an abundance of poplar wood for fuel. When properly dried it burns well and is very satisfactory.

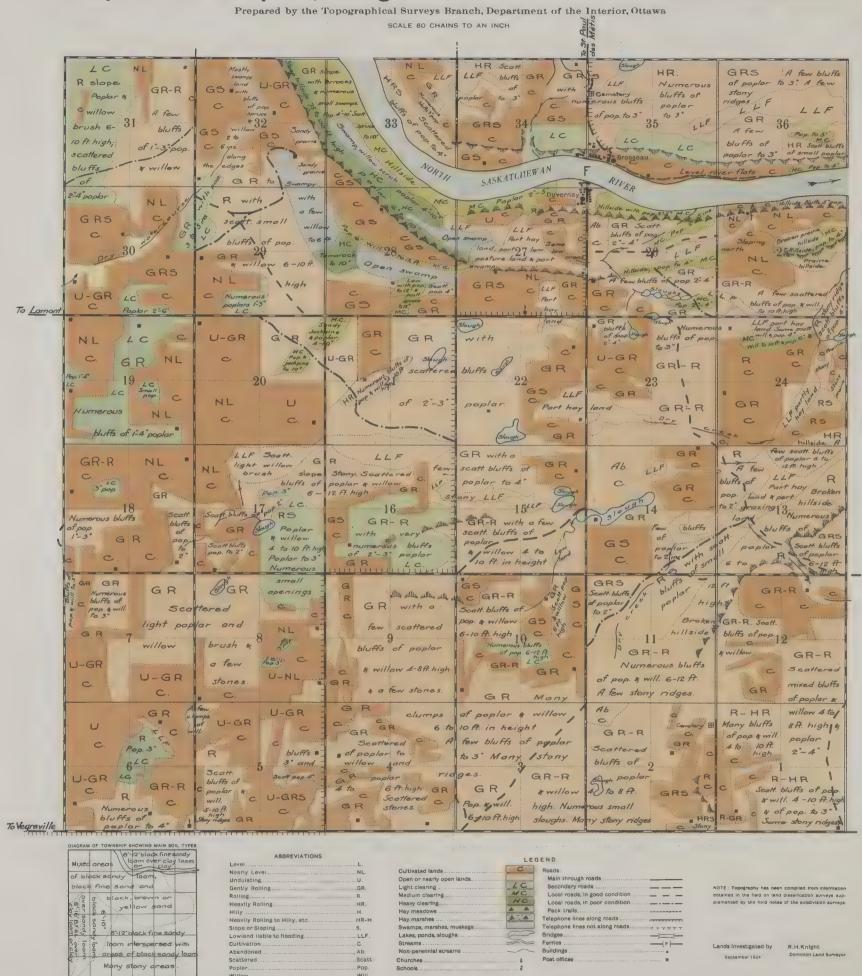
SCHOOLS AND POST OFFICES

The schools are well attended. They are located at the southwest corner of section 6, at the northwest corner of section 16 and near the east boundary of section 13. Nearly all of the settlers get their mail at Musidora post office near the south boundary of the township or at Duvernay in section 27 of the township to the west.

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

Dominion Land Surveyor.

Map of Township 55, Range 12, West of the Fourth Meridian



REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 55, RANGE 12, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

of the town of Vegreville. The main through road between clay. The remainder of the township has mixed areas of the above place and St. Paul des Metis passes through the black sandy loam, black fine sand, and black, brown, or yellow township, the North Saskatchewan river being crossed by a sand. ferry at the east boundary of section 34. There is also a main east and west road along the south boundary of the township. These with many good roads within the township make all parts easily accessible.

the northerly part of the township to the south. When it is operating, shipping facilities for the settlers of this township are mostly French-Canadians. will be greatly improved.

TOWN

Vegreville has a population of about 1,500. It is situated on the line of the Canadian National railways which runs central is located here; from which telephone lines radiate in or frost. all directions and serve the country for many miles around. There are excellent schools and nearly every line of business Horses, cattle and hogs are the chief kinds of stock raised, is represented at Vegreville. Marketing of grain and dairy of which hogs are probably the most profitable. Dairying products is facilitated by seven grain elevators with a total is carried on to a limited extent, cream being sold in Vegrecapacity of 520,000 bushels, a flour mill, and a creamery.

SURFACE AND SURFACE COVERING

North Saskatchewan river cuts through the northeasterly part of this township flowing easterly through sections 33, haylands, but considerable quantities of hay are cut from the 34, 35, 26, 25, and 36. It is about 1,000 feet wide and has a small hay sloughs and low lands. This is supplemented by current of from three to four miles per hour. The valley of oat greenfeed and straw for winter feed for stock. the river is about 150 feet deep and two miles in width. Sections 1 and 12, and parts of sections 2, 11, and 13 are on a high elevation with a decided slope westerly. The surface of this portion of the township is mostly heavily rolling. Excepting also the land broken by the river valley, the balance from the poplar bush within the township, or along the North of the township has a good surface described as either un-Saskatchewan river just north of this township. This wood dulating or gently rolling and with a general slope towards when properly dried, burns well and is considered very satisthe north. About 30 per cent of the township is under cul-factory. tivation. The remainder is mostly used for pasture, and the greater part of it is open country with bluffs of poplar, from two to four inches in diameter, and willow.

DRAINAGE AND WATER

Since the general slope is towards the river most of the surplus water runs off and there are not many sloughs. Good section 27 just south of the river, and Two Hills post office water is obtained from wells which range from twenty to is near the southwest corner of the township. These offices seventy feet in depth.

SOIL

Sections 1 to 5, 9 to 13, and parts of sections 14, 15, and 16 have a soil of black fine sandy loam from six to twelve inches in depth, interspersed with areas of black sandy loam, and many stony areas. Sections 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, and 20 September, 1924.

A Committee of the second

have a predominating soil of from six to ten inches of black sandy loam. Sections 34, 35, and 36 have a soil of from six This township is fifteen miles north and eleven miles east to twelve inches of black fine sandy loam over clay loam or

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this township, which was begun about 1903, is now fairly well developed, although about twentybetween Edmonton and Lloydminster which passes through five per cent of the land is still unoccupied. The southerly descent, while in the northerly and easterly part the settlers

CROPS AND STOCK

Wheat and oats are the chief grain crops grown for sale. from Edmonton to Winnipeg, via North Battleford. This Oat greenfeed is grown for fodder. In this district crops are town is an important business centre and local market for successfully grown and harvested, although in a few years the surrounding district. A Provincial Government telephone partial crop failures have been reported due to either drought

> Mixed farming is carried on by nearly all of the settlers. ville.

HAY AND WINTER FEED

Within the township there are no large areas of natural

FUEL

Sufficient fuel for the use of the settlers can be secured

SCHOOLS AND POST OFFICES

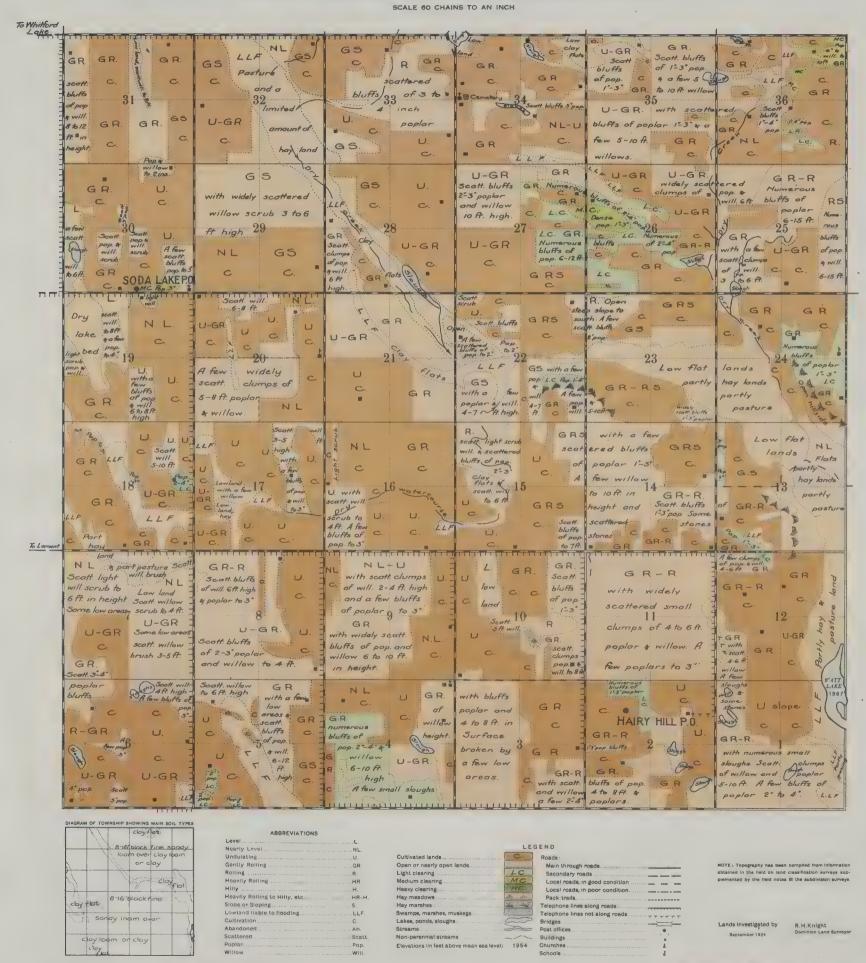
Schools are situated at the southeast corners of sections 1 and 6, and on section 27. These schools, which have but one-room each, are well attended. Brosseau post office is in section 35 just north of the river, Duvernay post office is in fully serve the postal needs of the township.

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

Dominion Land Surveyor.

Map of Township 55, Range 14, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Surveys Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa



REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 56, RANGE 1, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

fair wagon trail from Onjon Lake settlement runs to the lake in section 2. Another wagon trail about three miles west of the township runs northeasterly along the east side of Fishing lake in township 57, range 2. It will be understood, from the above, that this locality is not readily accessible.

SURFACE

The surface of this township is very badly broken by lakes, sloughs, marshes, and swamps, as well as by hills in some parts. The northwesterly, southwesterly and southeasterly parts of the township are mostly heavily rolling, while the remainder is about evenly divided between rolling and gently sloping.

SURFACE COVERING

The southwesterly part of this township has been burnt over by fires. On this land there is second growth poplar Kehiwin forest reserve. From the description of soil, susand willow brush, with standing dead and green poplar and face and surface covering it will be quite apparent that a few scattered dead and green spruce of the original forest the land is not suitable for settlement. Over the remainder of the township the land is mostly covered with thick bush. The predominating type is poplar from 6 to 10 inches in diameter, with scattered spruce from 6 to 12 inches in diameter, and in some places there October, 1924.

are scattered birch from 6 to 8 inches in diameter. There are scattered patches of spruce from 6 to 12 inches in There are no wagon roads through this township but a diameter around the lakes and on some of the swampy areas.

DRAINAGE AND WATER

Lakes and sloughs occupy approximately one-fifth of the area of the township while swamps and marshes comprise about one-sixth of its area. The water of the lakes is generally good and fish are to be had in Prairie lake in sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, and 12.

SOIL

The soil of this township is generally deficient in organic matter. The predominating soils are grey fine sandy loam, grey clay loam, and grey sandy clay. There are many stony ridges.

CONCLUSION

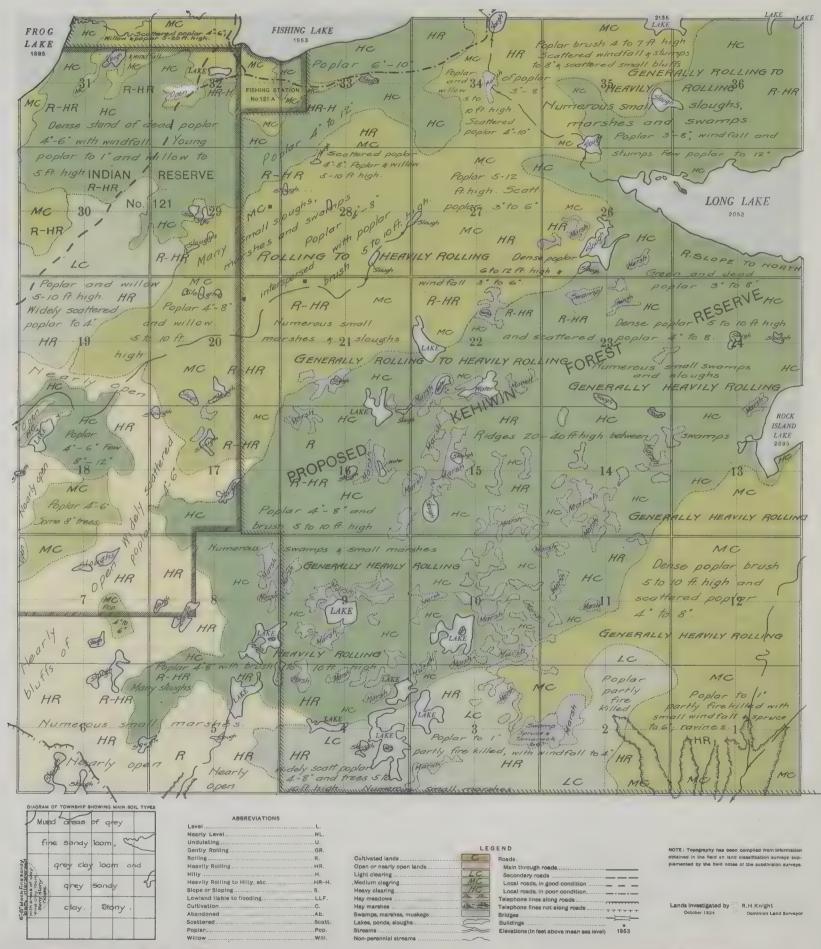
This township is wholly contained within the proposed

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

Dominion Land Surveyor.

Map of Township 56, Range 2, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa SCALE 60 CHAINS TO AN INCH



REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 56, RANGE 2, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

The main through road from St. Paul des Metis to Onion Lake and Lloydminster passes through section 6 of this township. Another road, which branches off at Frog Lake post office enters this township in section 19 and continues northeasterly through sections 30, 32, 33, and 34. These are the only roads in the township and are at present the only means of access.

DISPOSAL OF LAND

Approximately the northerly two-thirds of the westerly marshes. one-third of this township is contained in Frog Lake Indian Reserve No. 121 and Fishing Station No. 121A. The remainder of the township is a part of the proposed Kehiwin Forest Reserve.

SURFACE

The surface of the land is nearly all heavily rolling. There are differences of elevation of 300 feet within two or three miles which give the country a somewhat rugged appearance.

SURFACE COVERING

part the country is somewhat open with light scrub upon it, Kehewin forest reserve. and on the west half of the township the bush is on the whole lighter than on the east half, and many of the larger trees, poplars from 4 to 8 inches in diameter, have been killed by fire. The east half of the township is mostly heavily wooded October, 1924

with poplar from 4 to 10 inches in diameter, and with underbrush. In the southern part there are scattered areas of poplar and willow brush with patches of dead and green poplar from 4 to 8 inches in diameter:

DRAINAGE

Part of the township is drained by a creek flowing southwesterly from section 27 through sections 28, 21, 20, 19 and 18. The surplus water of the greater part of the township. drains into low areas forming numerous sloughs, swamps and

SOIL

The soil of this township is low in organic matter, therebeing generally only 2 or 3 inches of organic matter and humus. The soil consists of mixed areas of grey fine sandy loam, grey clay loam, and grey sandy clay with stones on the ridges and higher lands.

CONCLUSION

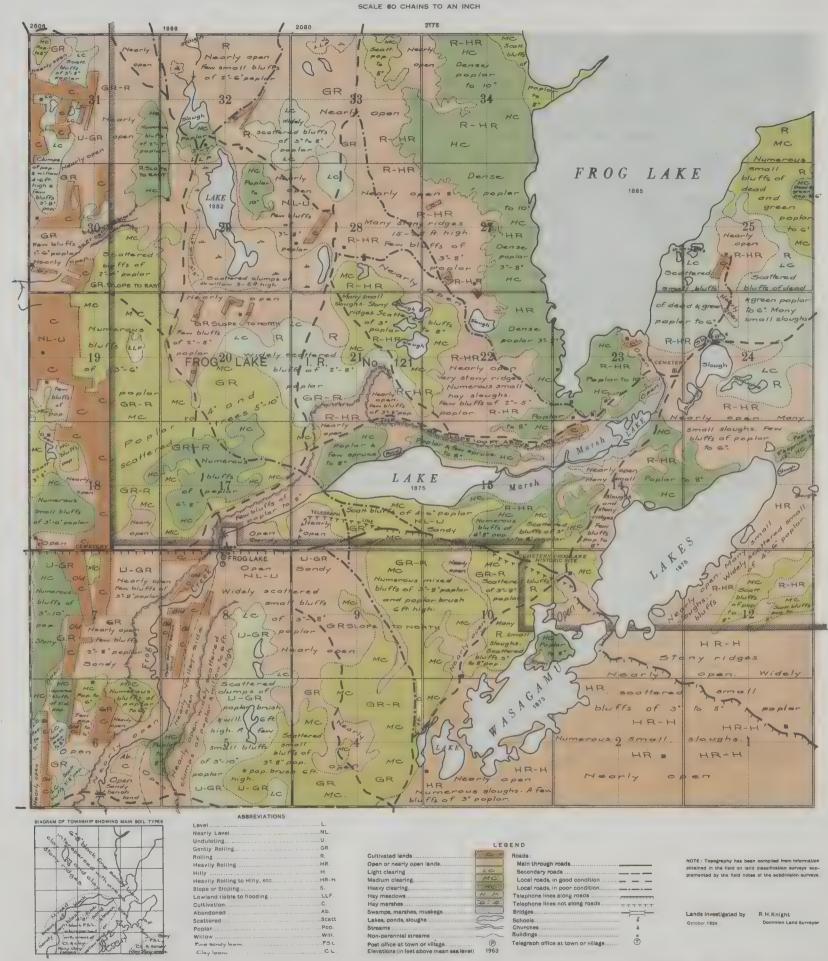
The quality of the soil, the type of the surface and the surface covering make this township quite unsuitable for settlement. The land outside of the Indian reserve has, there-There is no prairie in this township, but in the southwest fore, been wisely disposed of by including it in the proposed

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

Dominion Land Surveyor.

Map of Township 56, Range 3, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa



REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 56, RANGE 4, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

This locality is most easily reached from the village of Islay, which is twenty-eight miles south, and from which point situated approximately in the centre of the township, the soil a main road extends north, the crossing of North Saskatchewan is yellow or brown sand. The soil of the district surrounding river being made by a ferry in section 21 of the township to this area is black sandy loam from six to ten inches in depth, the south.

VILLAGE

The village of Islay, situated in the southerly part of township 51-4-4 on the line of the Canadian National railways between Winnipeg and Edmonton, via Saskatoon and North Battleford, is an important trading centre for a large district to north and south. Nearly all lines of business essential to the needs of a large farming community are represented here. The shipping facilities are good and there are four elevators with a total capacity of 175,000 bushels.

SURFACE

North Saskatchewan river cuts across the southwesterly part of the township flowing southeasterly through sections 7 and 5. The valley of the river is about one mile wide and 250 feet deep. Away from the river the surface is mostly gently rolling, although a few sections are rolling to heavily rolling.

SURFACE COVERING

Approximately one-fifteenth of the land in this township is under cultivation. This lack of development is chiefly on account of the inferior sandy soil in the central part and the thick bush in other parts of the township where the soil is good. A somewhat scattered growth of poplar, spruce, and jackpine from six to ten inches in diameter is found on the sandy soil, while, where the soil is good, in many areas there is a thick growth of poplar from six to ten inches in diameter, with a growth of large and small willow.

DRAINAGE AND WATER

Laurier lake, which has an area of nearly 1,500 acres, and three smaller lakes, occupy a broad depression 150 feet deep into which most of the surplus run-off water drains. Laurier lake has an outlet draining westerly and southwesterly into Saskatchewan river. The water in these lakes is good, and they contain fish. Good water is also obtained from wells ranging in depth from twenty to sixty feet.

SOIL

On a circular tract of country about five miles in diameter, with scattered patches of clay and clay loam, and many stony

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this township was begun in 1910, and slightly less than one-half of the land is now occupied.

CROPS AND STOCK

Wheat and oats are the chief grains grown, and oat greenfeed is the fodder crop. All the settlers are engaged in mixed farming and cattle and hogs are raised.

HAY AND WINTER FEED

There are no large tracts of natural havlands and neither timothy nor clover hay are grown. Oat greenfeed and straw are, therefore, used for feed.

FUEL

There is an abundance of poplar and jackpine wood for

POST OFFICES AND SCHOOLS

Heinsburg, Mooswa, and Frog Lake are the post offices used by the settlers in this township. The schools have but one teacher each, and are located on the north boundary of section 8 and on the east boundary of section 23.

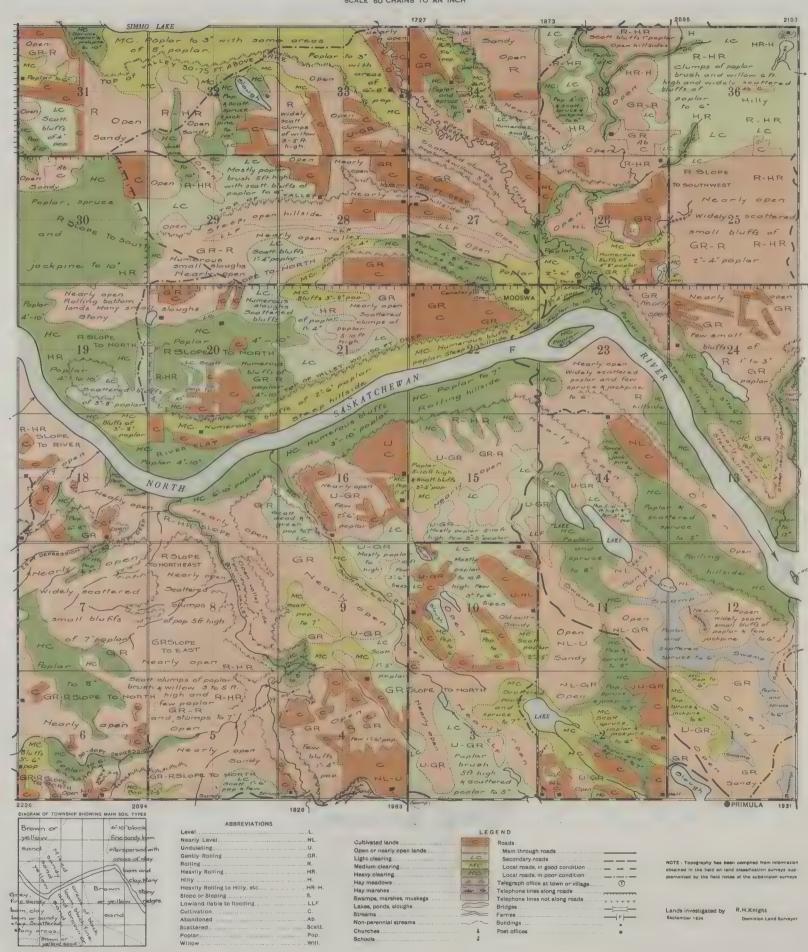
(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

Dominion Land Surveyor.

September, 1924.

Map of Township 56, Range 5, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa



REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 56, RANGE 7, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

The portion of the township south of North Saskatchewan river is more easily reached from Vermilion than from any as a consequence most of the surplus water drains off. other point, while that on the north side is more accessible Because of the rolling nature of the country there are many from St. Paul des Metis. The former place is about thirty low lands without outlets in which water collects forming miles south while the latter is ten miles west and seven miles ponds and hay sloughs. Good water is obtained from wells north. The main road from Vermilion to Elk point runs 30 to 70 feet deep. along the east boundary of the township and the main road from St. Paul des Metis is a half-mile north of the north boundary. From these main highways, other roads lead into the township at many points and about one-half of the land sandy loam to a depth of from six to ten inches, interspersed is easily accessible. The North Saskatchewan river is crossed with areas of black sandy loam. In the extreme northwesterly by two ferries located at the east boundary of the township and southeasterly corners of the township the soil is someand on the east boundary of section 6.

TOWN AND VILLAGE

Vermilion, situated on the line of the Canadian National railways between Edmonton and Winnipeg via North Battleford and Saskatoon, is a divisional point with a population of about 1,200. It is an important marketing centre for a large surrounding district and all lines of business, essential to the needs of a farming community are represented here. There are also good educational facilities. The elevators at Vermilion have a combined capacity of 110,000 bushels.

St. Paul des Metis, the present terminus of a branch line of the Canadian National railways from Edmonton, has a population of about 900. It is an important trading centre for a large surrounding district and nearly all lines of business essential to the needs of a farming community are well engaged in mixed farming. Cattle and hogs are the chief represented. There is a good train service to Edmonton and kinds of stock raised. excellent facilities are provided for shipping stock, grain and dairy products.

SURFACE

North Saskatchewan river cuts diagonally across the township flowing northeasterly through sections 6, 8, 9, 16, 15, 22, 23 and 25. It is from 800 to 1,000 feet wide and has a current of between three and four miles per hour. The river valley is about 250 feet deep and slightly over one mile wide. The elevation of the river at the middle of the range is approximately 1,725 feet above sea-level. The highest summits within the township to south and north of the river are at elevations of 2,200 and 2,150 feet respectively. Cut up as it is by the river and its deep valley, about one-half the surface of the township is heavily rolling and inclined to be hilly, while the remainder is divided about evenly between rolling and gently rolling.

SURFACE COVERING

tion. The remainder of the township is mostly open with offices provided adequate postal facilities. scattered areas of young poplar and willow. South of the river there are numerous areas, up to 100 acres in extent, where the bush is fairly thick and the poplar trees are from six to eight inches in diameter. The south bank of the river valley is largely covered with poplar from six to eight inches in diameter.

DRAINAGE AND WATER

The general slope of the land is toward the river, and

SOIL

The predominating soil in the township is black fine what heavier, consisting of from four to eight inches of black fine sandy loam interspersed with areas of clay loam and clay. Throughout the township, there are many stony ridges.

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this township was begun in 1907 and about five-twelfths of the land is now occupied. Most of the settlers south of the river are of Scandinavian descent while those to the north are mostly English-speaking.

CROPS AND STOCK

Wheat and oats are the chief grain crops, and oat greenfeed is grown for fodder. Nearly all of the settlers are

HAY AND WINTER FEED

There are no large tracts of natural haylands and neither timothy nor clover hay is grown extensively. Considerable wild hay is harvested from the numerous hay sloughs. This is supplemented by oat greenfeed and straw for winter feed for stock.

FUEL

An abundance of poplar wood is available for fuel. When properly dried, it burns well and is considered satisfactory.

SCHOOLS AND POST OFFICES

The schools have but one teacher each and are fairly well attended. They are located on the south boundary of section 4, on the east boundary of section 1, and near the Approximately one-twelfth of the land is under cultiva- northeast corner of section 29. Peat and Elk Point post

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

Dominion Land Surveyor.

September, 1924.

REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 56, RANGE 8, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

This township is easily reached from St. Paul des Metis, which is seven miles north and four miles west. The main described as mixed areas of grey fine sandy loam, grey clay road from that point enters the township along the north loam, and grey sandy clay. boundary of section 19. The township is also accessible from Mannville by way of a ferry across the North Saskatchewan 4 to 8 inches of black fine sandy loam, interspersed with river in section 18 of the township to the south. Within the areas of clay loam and clay. Throughout the township there township a number of slightly travelled roads and cross- are many stony areas. country trails give access to about one-half of the land.

VILLAGE

St. Paul des Metis, the present terminus of the branch dairy products.

SURFACE

The surface of this township is very badly broken. Most of it is either heavily rolling or hilly, the remainder being classified as rolling. Elevations above sea-level range from 1,950 feet for the lowest lands to 2,250 feet for the highest.

SURFACE COVERING

Approximately one-eighth of the land is under cultivation. The uncultivated land is of two principal types and about evenly divided as follows: open, with bluffs of young poplar and willow and willow and widely scattered poplar trees from 4 to 8 inches in diameter; lightly covered with young poplar and willow brush with many areas of poplar from 4 to 8 inches in diameter, where the whole is considered to be light or medium clearing.

DRAINAGE AND WATER

proportion of the water draining off the land is retained in Eliza post office or St. Paul des Metis, while I few in the low areas forming numerous small lakes, sloughs, and northeast part of the township use Elk Point post office. swamps. The main drainage is into two large lakes, Eliza and Siler. The former occupies nearly all of section 6, while the latter covers parts of sections 23, 26, and 27. Both lakes have outlets to North Saskatchewan river. Good water for domestic purposes is plentiful and is obtained from wells 20 to 60 feet in depth.

SOIL

The soil of the northwesterly half of the township is

The southeasterly half has a predominating soil of from

CROPS AND STOCK

Wheat and oats are the chief grain crops, although a line of the Canadian National railways from Edmonton, has limited amount of rye and barley is grown. The wheat is a population of about 900. It is an important trading centre marketed and the other grains are nearly all used as feed for for a large surrounding district and nearly all lines of busi-stock. As a rule crops are successfully grown and harvested. ness essential to the needs of a farming community are well In a few years partial crop failure has been reported due to represented. There is a good train service to Edmonton and either frost or drought. Nearly all settlers are engaged in excellent facilities are provided for shipping stock, grain, and mixed farming. Cattle and hogs are the chief kinds of stock raised. Dairying is carried on to a limited amount.

HAY AND WINTER FEED

There are no large tracts of natural haylands and neither clover nor timothy hay is grown to any extent. Considerable wild hay is cut from the numerous hay sloughs throughout the township. This hay is supplemented by oat greenfeed and straw for winter feed for stock.

FUEL

An abundance of poplar wood is available for fuel. When properly dried it burns well and is considered satisfactory.

SCHOOLS AND POST OFFICES

Schools are located at the southeast corner of section 5, the northeast corner of section 12, and the southeast corner Because of the rough nature of the surface, a very large of section 29. Most of the settlers get their mail from Lake

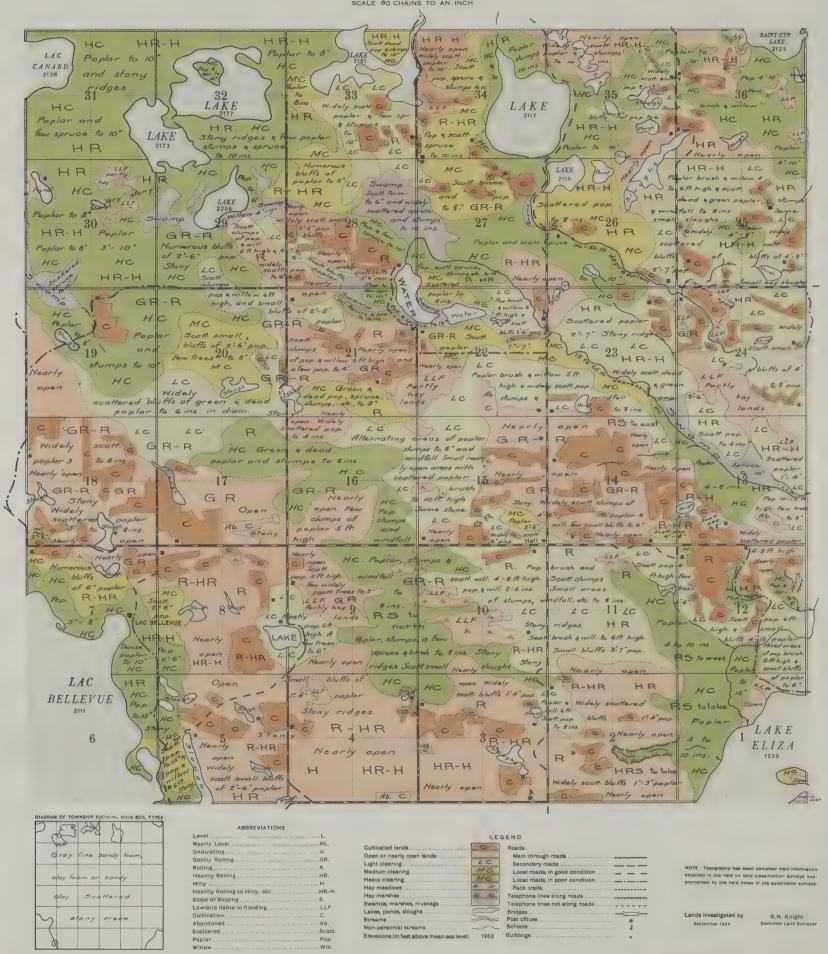
(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

Dominion Land Surveyor.

September, 1924.

Map of Township 56, Range 9, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa



REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 56, RANGE 9, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

This township is reached from St. Paul des Metis, which is about seven miles north. A fairly well-travelled road compared with that of many other townships. It is low in enters the township from the above place along the east side organic matter, and comprises mixed areas of grey fine sandy of section 34. Within the township there are about fifteen miles of well-travelled roads in fair condition, and about an stony areas. equal mileage of slightly travelled roads, generally in poor condition. There are many parts of the township which are not served by roads.

VILLAGE

of the Canadian National railways from Edmonton, has a population of about 900. It is an important trading centre for a large surrounding district and nearly all lines of business essential to the needs of a farming community are well represented. There is a good train service to Edmonton, and excellent facilities are provided for shipping stock, grain, and dairy products.

SURFACE

The surface of the greater part of the township is heavily rolling, while the remainder is mostly rolling with a few areas that are gently rolling. There are several small lakes and a great many swamps and sloughs. Considering these quantity of wild hay is gathered from the numerous sloughs and the heavily rolling land, the township may be said to throughout the township. Winter feed for stock consists have a very broken surface.

SURFACE COVERING

tivation. A large proportion of the remainder is bush land factory. and is considered to be light or medium clearing. It comprises young poplar and willow, with scattered areas of poplar from 4 to 8 inches in diameter. A limited amount of the land is open with scattered or light scrub.

DRAINAGE AND WATER

The surplus water on the greater part of the township drains into the lower areas and forms lakes, sloughs or swamps, all of which are somewhat numerous. The water in nearly all cases is fresh and good water is obtained from wells 30 to 60 feet deep.

SOIL

The soil is considered to be somewhat inferior when loam, grey clay loam and grey sandy clay. There are many

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this township was begun about 1912. This late date is accounted for by the general inferior type of country with its poor soil, rough surface, and large proportion of bush land. There are a few French Canadians in St. Paul des Metis, the present terminus of a branch line the west part of the township, but the majority of the settlers are Europeans of Slavonic descent.

CROPS AND STOCK

Wheat and oats are the chief grain crops, while oat greenfeed is grown for fodder. All of the settlers are engaged in mixed farming and most of the oat crop is used for feed. The chief kinds of stock raised are hogs and cattle, of which the former is considered the most remunerative.

HAY AND WINTER FEED

There are no extensive haylands, but a considerable chiefly of wild hay and oat greenfeed.

FUEL

There is an abundance of poplar wood for fuel. When Approximately one-twelfth of the township is under cul-properly dried it burns well and is considered very satis-

SCHOOLS AND POST OFFICES

Schools are located at the southeast corner of section 3 and in the northeast quarter of section 22 of this township. and on the west side of section 24 of the township to the west. These each have one teacher and are well attended. Lac Bellevue, Lac Canard and Lake Eliza post offices provide adequate postal facilities.

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

Dominion Land Surveyor.

September, 1924.

NAME OF THE PARTY.

REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 56, RANGE 11, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

This township is easily reached from St. Paul des Metis, which is eight miles east and seven miles north. The main depth of from six to ten inches, with scattered areas of black through road connecting the above place with Vegreville loam. The subsoil is mostly either clay loam or clay. East passes through the northwesterly part of the township. Within of the lake there are several stony areas. the township there are many good roads and nearly every part is easily accessible.

VILLAGE

St. Paul des Metis, the present terminus of a branch line of the Canadian National railways from Edmonton has a population of about 900. It is an important trading centre for a large surrounding district and nearly all lines of business essential to the needs of a farming community are well represented. There is a good train service to Edmonton, and excellent facilities are provided for shipping stock, grain, on by nearly all of the settlers. Horses, cattle and hogs are and dairy products.

SURFACE

Lac Sante, at an elevation of 1,990 feet above sea-level, is over six miles long and from one quarter to one mile in width. It lies in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction entirely within this township and has an area of about 2,200 13, 12, and 1, into North Saskatchewan river. The surface of the land lying northwest of the lake is gently rolling with a gradual slope towards the lake. The highest summit in this part of the township is slightly over 100 feet above the lake. In the southeasterly part of the township the land is properly dried it burns well and is considered satisfactory. mostly heavily rolling and inclined to be rough.

SURFACE COVERING

DRAINAGE AND WATER

Most of the township drains into lac Sante and it provides an important source of water for stock. Good water is obtained from wells twenty to seventy feet in depth.

Mary St.

SOIL

The predominating soil is black fine sandy loam to a

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this township was begun in 1905. Most of the settlers in the northwesterly half of the township are French Canadians, while the majority in the southeasterly part are Europeans of Slavonic descent.

CROPS AND STOCK

Wheat and oats are the chief grain crops, while oat greenfeed is the main fodder crop. Mixed farming is carried the chief kinds of stock raised. During recent years hogs have been found to be the most profitable. Dairying is carried on to a limited extent, cream being sold at St. Paul des Metis.

HAY AND WINTER FEED

There are no large tracts of natural haylands, but a limited amount of hay is cut from a few places around lac Sante acres. This lake has an outlet draining through sections 14, and from the small hay sloughs found within the township. Hay is supplemented by oat greenfeed and straw for winter feed for stock.

There is an abundance of poplar wood for fuel. When

SCHOOLS AND POST OFFICES

Schools attended by the children of this township are located as follows: at the northwest corner of section 27 and Approximately one-quarter of the land in this town-near the southwest corner of section 4 of this township; on ship is under cultivation, most of which is northwest of lac the northwest quarter of section 25 of township 56-12-4; on Sante. The uncultivated areas are largely open with scat- the southeast corner of section 18 of township 56-10-4; and tered bluffs of poplar and willow from 2 to 4 inches in dia- on the southwest corner of section 5 of township 57-10-4. meter. A few areas of limited extent have a somewhat Adequate postal facilities are provided by Foisy post office thicker growth of bush but are considered as light clearing at the northeast corner of section 21, Lafond post office one mile east of the northeast corner of the township, and by Brosseau post office in section 35 of township 55-12-4.

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

Dominion Land Surveyor.

October, 1924.

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

This township is fourteen miles west and seven miles south of St. Paul des Metis, and twenty-one miles north and organic matter. The predominating soil is black fine sandy eleven miles east of Vegreville. A main through road con-loam or black loam to a depth of six to twelve inches over necting these points passes through the southeast part of clay or clay foam. West of the river, the top soil of black the township. There are many good roads and all parts of fine sandy loam is not quite so deep, varying from four to the township are accessible. The settlers living in the easterly eight inches, and there are scattered areas of clay and clay part trade at St. Paul des Metis while those in the westerly loam and some stony ridges. part make Vegreville their place of business. The Canadian Pacific Railway has located a branch line between Edmonton and Lloydminster which passes through the northerly part of township 54-12-4. When it is operating, shipping facilities for the settlers of this township will be greatly improved.

VILLAGE

St. Paul des Metis, the present terminus of a brancl: line of the Canadian National railways from Edmonton, has a population of about 900. It is an important trading centre for a large surrounding district and nearly all lines of business essential to the needs of a farming community are well represented. There is a good train service to Edmonton and feed is the main fodder crop. In this district crops are excellent facilities are provided for shipping stock, grain, and dairying products.

SURFACE

North Saskatchewan river cuts through the westerly part of this township flowing southerly through sections 33, 28, 29, 20, 17, 8, 5, 4. It is about 900 feet wide and has a current of from three to four miles an hour. The valley of Horses, cattle, and hogs are the chief kinds of stock raised, one-half miles in width. The portion of the township west is carried on to a limited extent and cream is sent to Vegreof the river is mostly rolling or heavily rolling, with a decided slope towards the stream. The greater part of the land east of the river valley has a good surface, being mostly gently rolling, undulating or gradually sloping. The elevation of the river on the north boundary of section 33 is approximately 1,780 feet above sea-level, while the highest summits, back haylands, but a limited amount of hay is harvested from from the river valley are about 2,100 feet above sea-level.

SURFACE COVERING

About twenty-five per cent of the township is now under cultivation, and only a small part of this is in the river valley. The greater part of the valley is covered with fairly heavy bush, most of which is poplar ranging from six to ten and tamarack from six to twelve inches in diameter. On well and is considered satisfactory. the uncultivated land west of the river valley, there is a considerable amount of poplar from three to four inches in diameter, and willow brush, much of which is considered to be light to medium clearing. The undeveloped land east of the river valley is more open, and most of it is considered to be prairie with bluffs of small poplar and willow. On some areas the bluffs are scattered, while on others they are fairly thick.

DRAINAGE AND WATER

Since the general slope is towards the river most of the surplus water drains from the undulating and gently rolling lands. Brosseau lake, situated in sections 13 and 14, is the only important body of water. It has an outlet through sections 11, 2, and 3, and the water is good. Good water is also obtained from wells twenty to seventy feet deep, and from a few springs.

SOILS

East of the river valley the soil is generally rich in

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this township was begun about 1905 and is now fairly well developed, although about twenty-five per cent of the lands are not occupied. The westerly part of the township is occupied by Europeans of Slavonic descent, while east of the river the settlers are largely of French-Canadian descent.

CROPS

Wheat and oats are the chief grain crops, and oat greensuccessfully grown and harvested, although in a few years partial crop failures have been reported due to either drought or frost.

STOCK

Mixed farming is carried on by nearly all the settlers. the river is about two hundred feet deep and about one and of which hogs are probably the most profitable. Dairying ville or St. Paul des Metis.

HAY AND WINTER FEED

Within the township there are no large areas of natural small hay sloughs and low land areas. The chief winter feed for stock is oat greenfeed and straw.

FUEL

An abundance of fuel can be secured from the poplar bush within the township, and particularly from the valley of North inches in diameter. There are also a few patches of spruce Saskatchewan river. This wood, when properly dried, burns

POST OFFICE AND SCHOOLS

Shepenge post office near the southwest corner of section 7 serves the settlers west of the river, while Brosseau post office in sction 35, of township 55-12-4, and St. Paul des Metis serve those east of the river. Schools, having one room each, are situated on the northwest quarter of section 25, on the southwest quarter of section 11, near the northwest corner of section 31, and in the township to the west on section 13.

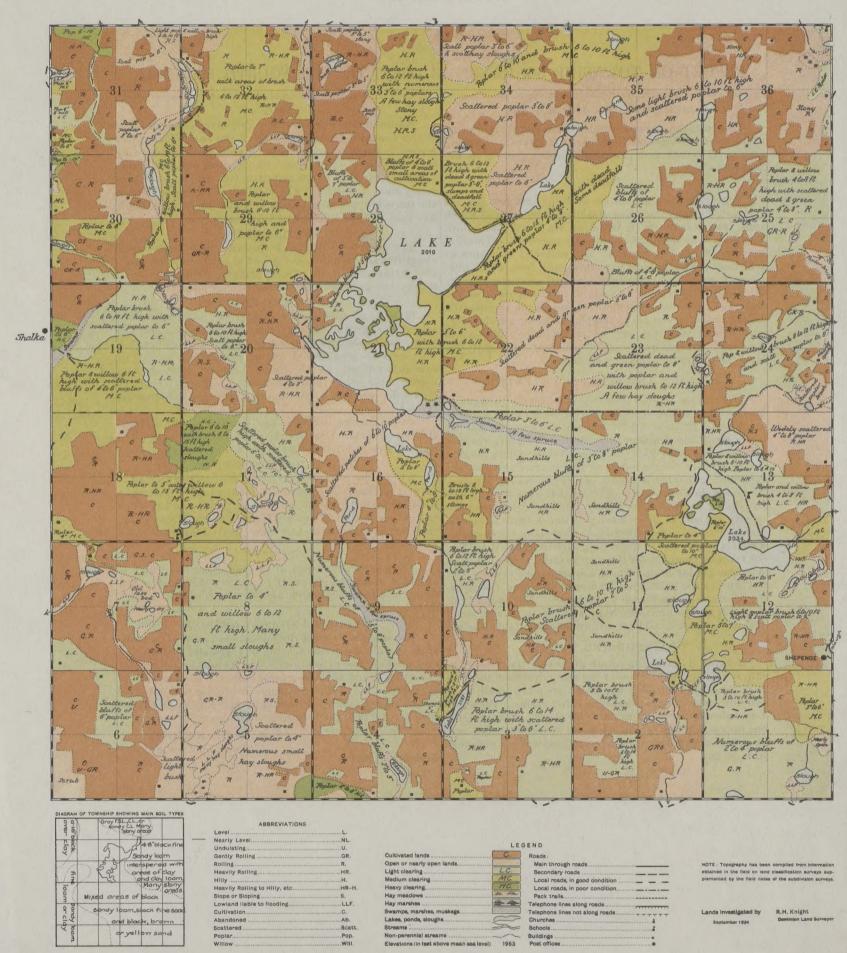
(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

Dominion Land Surveyor.

October, 1924.

Map of Township 56, Range 13, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa SCALE 60 CHAINS TO AN INCH



REPORT ON TOWNSHIP 56, RANGE 13, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN

ACCESSIBILITY AND ROADS

This township is twenty miles north and six miles east of the town of Vegreville. Good roads enter the township at several points and practically every part is easily accessible.

TOWN

Vegreville has a population of about 1,500 persons. It is situated on the Canadian National Railways line which runs from Edmonton to Winnipeg via North Battleford. The town is an important business centre and local market for the surrounding district. A Provincial Government telephone central is located at this place, from which telephone lines radiate in all directions and serve the country for many miles around. Excellent schooling facilities are to be had and nearly every line of business is represented at Vegreville. There are at this place seven grain elevators with a total grain capacity of 520,000 bushels of grain, a flour mill, and a creamery which facilitates materially the marketing of grain and dairy products.

SURFACE AND SURFACE COVERING

The surface of this township is decidedly broken by broad hills or ridges of which there are 6 or 8 main summits reaching an altitude of 2,250 feet above sea level while the lower lands and drainage courses have altitudes ranging from 2,050 to 2,100 feet. Because of these ridges ranging to 200 feet in height, most of the quarter-sections are described as having a rolling or heavily rolling surface. There are, however, a few quarters that have a better surface being undulating or gently rolling. Approximately twenty per cent of the township is under cultivation and in most cases the areas of cultivation are small and irregular which is chiefly due to the rolling surface and to the different types of clearing, for the uncultivated area have considerable poplar bush. There are numerous areas where the trees range from 4 to 8 inches in diameter, the clearing of which is considered to be heavy. The majority of the bush areas, however, have smaller trees and small openings and are considered to be medium or light clearing.

DRAINAGE AND WATER

Because of the rolling nature of the country, this township is well drained. Most of the water drains off into the Saskatchewan river although there are a few small lakes and numerous sloughs that act as catch basins. These are yery valuable in providing water for stock. There is only one important lake which is located in sections 21, 27 and 28 and is about 700 acres in extent. Good water is obtained from wells.

SOIL

Approximately the northeasterly five thousand acres in this township has areas of black fine sandy loam 4 to 8 inches in depth interspersed with numerous areas of clay loam and many stony areas. The greater portions of sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 18, 30 and 31 have a soil of black fine sandy loam to depths of 8 to 16 inches. The remainder of the township has mixed areas of black sandy loam, black fine sand and black brown or yellow sand.

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this township which commenced about 1903 is now highly developed as compared with other well-settled districts in western Canada. The majority of the settlers are Europeans of Slavonic descent.

CROPS AND STOCK

Wheat and oats are the chief grain crops grown for sale and oat greenfeed for fodder. In this district crops as a rule are successfully grown and harvested, although a few years are reported as having partial failures due to drought or frost. On the lighter soils rye is grown to a considerable extent and is harvested either as a grain or fodder dependent upon the requirements of each individual farmer.

Mixed farming is carried on by nearly all the settlers. Horses, cattle and hogs are the chief stock products. The latter are probably found to be the most remunerative.

HAY AND WINTER FEED

Within the township there are no extensive areas of natural haylands but there are many small hay sloughs which frequently dry up and produce good, wild hay. The hay gathered from this source is supplemented by rye hay, oat greenfeed and straw and these provide the winter feed for stock.

FUEL

There is an abundance of fuel for all settlers which is obtained from the plentiful poplar wood, which when properly dried, burns well and is considered to be very satisfactory.

SCHOOLS AND POST OFFICES

The schools to meet the educational need of the children are all one-room schools and are situated on the southeast quarter of section 18, on the southwest quarter of section 13 and at the southeast corner of section 4 in the township to the north. Shepenge post office is situated on the southeast quarter of section 12 and Shalka post office is on section 24 of the township to the west.

(Sgd.) R. H. KNIGHT,

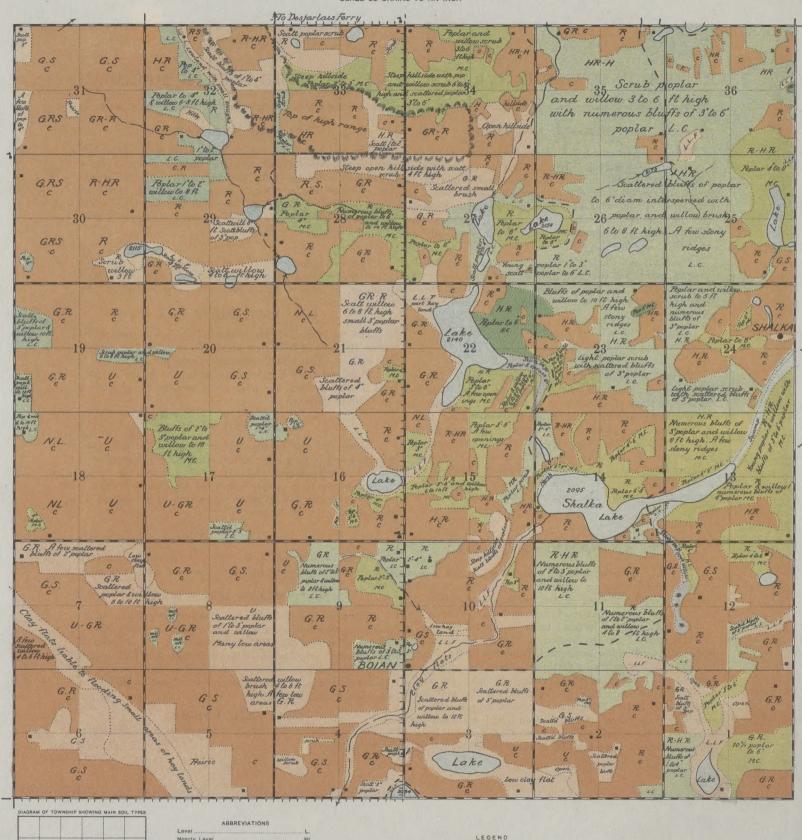
Dominion Land Surveyor

September, 1924

Map of Township 56, Range 14, West of the Fourth Meridian

Prepared by the Topographical Surveys Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa







ABBREVIATIONS	
Level	L
Nearly Level	NL.
Undutating	U.
Gently Rolling	
Rolling	П.
Heavily Rolling	HR.
Hilly	Н.
Heavily Rolling to Hilly, etc	HR-F
Slope or Sloping	S.
Lowland liable to flooding	LLF.
Cultivation	C.
Abandoned	Ab.
Scattered	Scat
Poplar	Pop.
Willow	Will.

	SEND		
LEGENO			
Cultivated lands	Roads:		
Open or nearly open lands	Main through roads		
Light clearing	Secondary roads		
Medium clearing M.C	Local roads, in good condition		
Heavy clearing	Local roads, in poor condition		
Hay meadows	Pack trails		
Hay marshes	Telephone lines along roads		
Swamps, marshes, muskeds	Telephone lines not along roads		
Lakes, ponds, sloughs	Bridges		
Streams	Post offices		
Non-perennial streams	Buildings		
Elevations (in feet above mean sea level) 1963	Churches \$		

NOTE: Topography has been complied from information obtained in the field on land classification surveys supplemented by the field notes of the subdivision surveys.

ands investigated by R.H.Knight
Scotember 1924 Cominion Land Surveyo



The following description of these maps is taken from: Catalogue of maps, plans and publications distributed by the Dopographical and air Survey Bureau (Sixth Edition). Attawa, Dept. of the Interior, Dopographical and air Survey Bureau, 1934.

Township Development Plans

Township development plans are on a scale of 60 chains to 1 inch, and show in colours the nature of the surface of each quarter-section, indicating open lands, hay meadows, forest cover, etc. The main soil types are also shown and on the back of the plan is printed a report by the surveyor. (p. 4)

Township Development Plans

Township development plans whre issued for each separate township in the area covered by the Vermilian sectional map, including townships 49 to 56, ranges 1 to 14, west of the Fourth meridian. Price of each plan, 50c. (p.5)